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1965 OUTLOOK ISSUE

TOBACCO SITUATION

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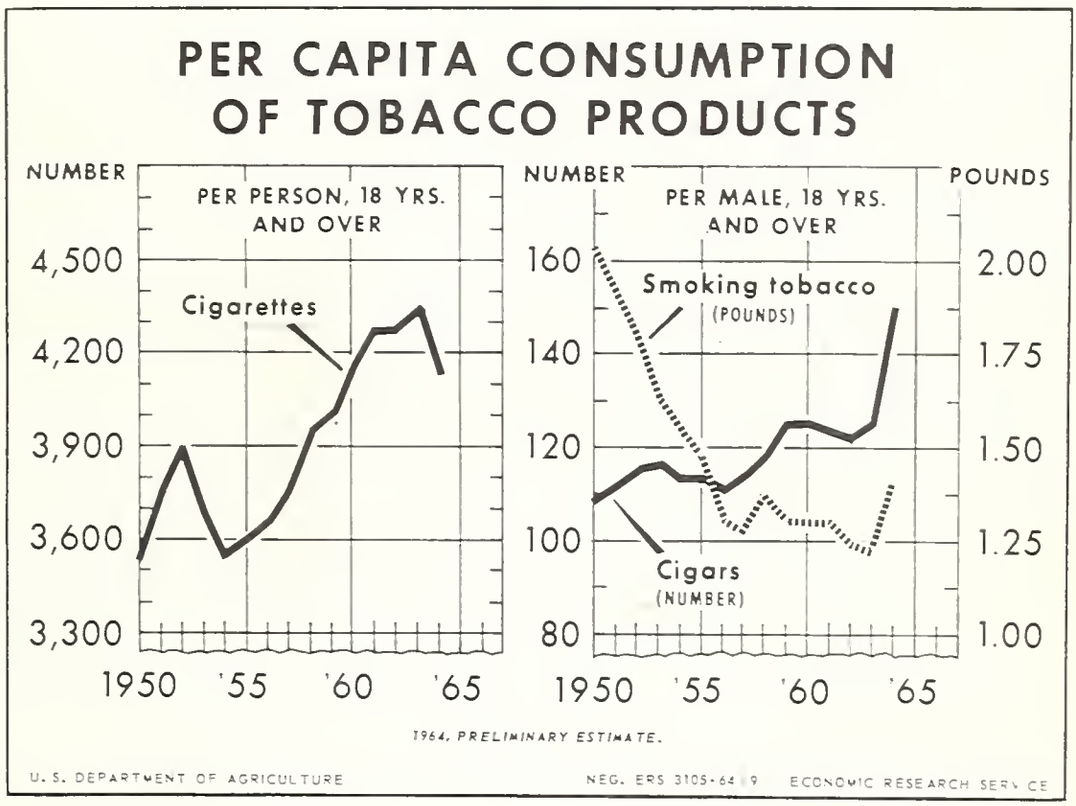
Cigarette consumption per capita (persons 18 years and over) for calendar year 1964 is estimated at 4,135 (about 207 packs)--about 5 percent less than in 1963, and probably the lowest since 1959. Cigarette consumption dipped sharply during the early months of 1964 but recovered considerably by the middle of the year. Consumption of cigars and cigarillos per male (18 years and over) is estimated at 150 --up about 20 percent over 1963 to the highest number since 1930. Use of smoking tobacco per male (18 years and over) this year is estimated at 1.4 pounds--about 15 percent more than in 1963 and the highest since 1955. Smoking tobacco is used mainly for pipe smoking, but also for roll-your-own cigarettes.



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GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

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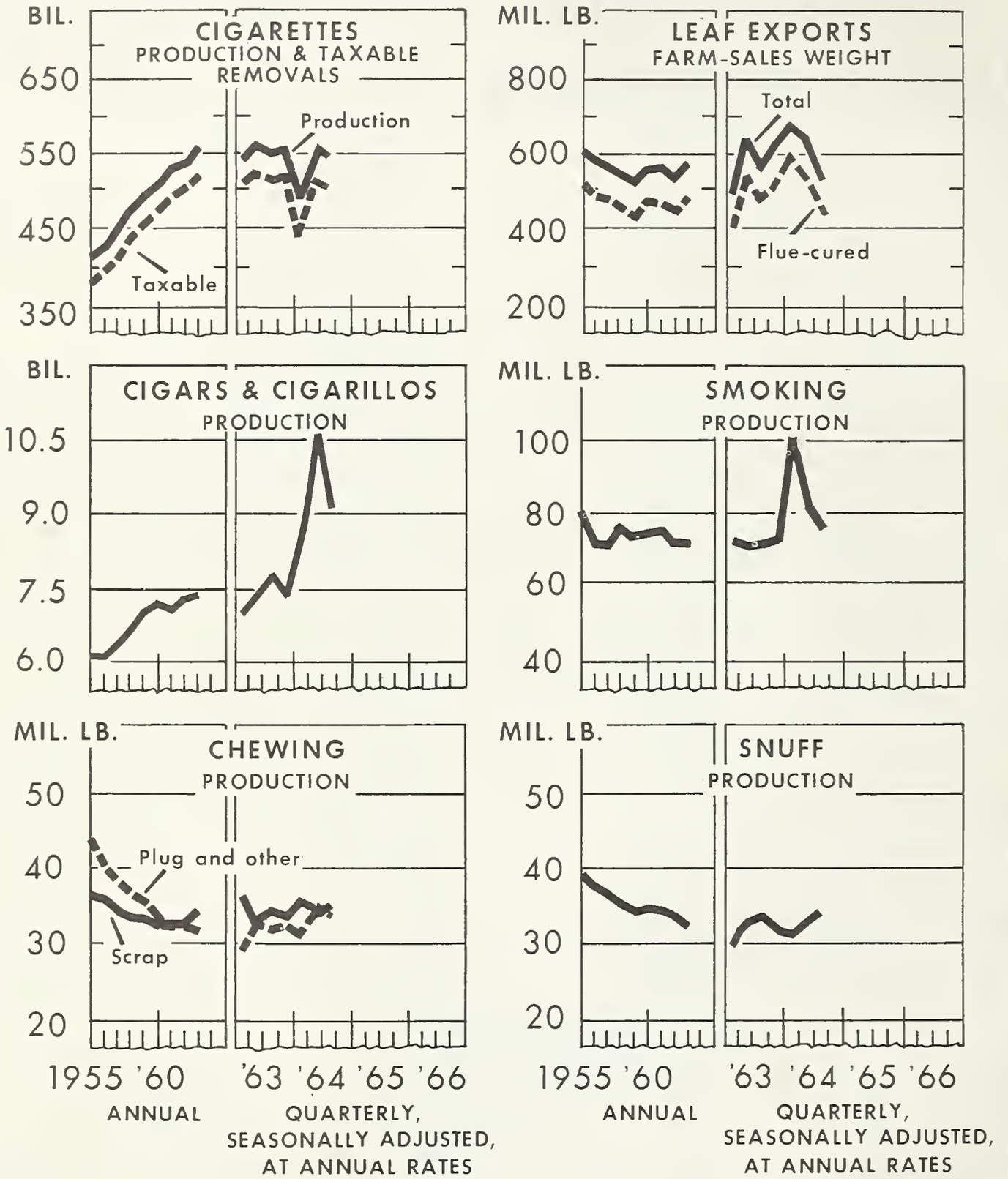
TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 229-64(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 23, 1964

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SUMMARY

The 1964-65 supply of flue-cured tobacco will be second largest on record, and of burley the largest on record. The buildup in carryovers of these 2 principal cigarette tobaccos--reflecting the big crops of 1963 and 1962--more than offsets the reduction in this year's production. As of September 1, the flue-cured crop was indicated to be 6 percent below 1963, the burley crop down 18 percent. Acreage of both kinds is down a tenth from last year in line with the cut in acreage allotments. The 1964 average yield per acre of flue-cured rose to a new high, but hot dry weather reduced the burley yield well below the record average yield of 1963.

Domestic use of flue-cured in 1963-64 declined a little from 1962-63, but exports were up 16 percent from the comparatively low year-earlier level. Domestic use of burley is estimated to be below the record 1962-63 level but exports were near the 1962-63 high.

Cigarette output in calendar 1964 is estimated at 532 billion--3 percent below the record high last year. This decline contrasts with significant gains each year during 1955-63. Following issuance of the smoking-health report in mid-January, cigarette consumption fell off; taxable removals from factories in February-April dropped almost 8 percent below the comparable period a year earlier. During May-July, however, taxable removals were only

2 percent below May-July 1963. While these data indicate considerable recovery in cigarette consumption, the future trend of cigarette consumption is somewhat uncertain and probably will remain so for some time.

The 1964 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by U. S. smokers is estimated at 8.9 billion--over a fifth more than in 1963 and above the previous record of 8.5 billion in 1920. The sharpest increases have occurred in cigarillos, but cigars in all price brackets show significant gains over a year earlier. The number of cigars coming from Puerto Rican factories continues to gain and may account for 8 percent of total cigar consumption this year. Output of small cigars (cigarette-size and not included with large cigars and cigarillos) rose strikingly in the first half of 1964 but dropped back by the middle of the year; 1964 consumption, however, will probably be the highest in half a century.

Production of smoking tobacco in 1964 is estimated at 83 million pounds, 18 percent above 1963 and probably the largest in 10 years. Imports of smoking tobacco have gained sharply and may account for 3 percent of total smoking tobacco consumption in 1964.

Output of chewing tobacco in 1964 is estimated at about 67 million pounds--3 percent above 1963. This is the second year in a row that chewing tobacco has gained; in 1963, it was attributable to an increase in scrap chewing but in 1964 it has been mostly due to a rise in plug chewing. Output of snuff in 1964 is estimated at a little over 31½ million pounds--not much different from that in 1963 which was the lowest in many years.

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in calendar 1964 may be around 490 million pounds (550 million, farm-sales weight)--3 percent below 1963, when they were largest in 7 years. The Rhodesian flue-cured crop harvested in early 1964 was 60 percent above a year earlier and by far the largest on record; the bulk of it has been sold at an average price of about 32 cents a pound, more than a third below the previous season and far below U. S. prices. Turkey has a record crop. Greece has a much larger than average crop. Indian production of flue-cured is indicated to be somewhat below the 1963 record. Because of a surplus, Canada cut back production of flue-cured and in 1964 may have the smallest crop in 9 years. Also, there is a substantial surplus of relatively low-quality flue-cured in the Philippines. In view of the extremely large overseas supplies of competitive tobaccos, U. S. tobacco exports seem likely to be down moderately in 1964-65 from a year earlier.

The 1964 overall levels of price support for eligible kinds of U. S. tobacco are up 1 percent from 1963. The 1965 price support levels will be calculated by increasing the 1959 price supports in accordance with the percentage increase in the parity index from 1959 to its average level for calendar years 1962, 1963, and 1964. The parity index measures the average change over a period of time in prices of commodities and services commonly bought by farm families.

The Secretary of Agriculture by law must announce the 1965 marketing quota and acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco by December 1, 1964. For

burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured, sun-cured, the eligible cigar types, and for Maryland tobacco, 1965 quotas are required to be announced by February 1, 1965. Shortly after the announcements, referendums will be held for growers of flue-cured, burley, Virginia sun-cured, and Pennsylvania filler. At least two-thirds of the growers voting in the referendums must approve if quotas are to be in effect. By law, Government price supports are made available if marketing quotas are in effect, but there is no price support if growers disapprove the quotas. For fire-cured, dark air-cured, Connecticut binder types, Ohio filler-Wisconsin binder types, and Maryland tobacco, marketing quotas on the 1965 crops were approved in previous referendums.

The 1964-65 supply of Maryland will likely be above any previous year. This year's crop is considerably above last year's; also, carryover is estimated to be up moderately. The 1964-65 supply of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobacco is likely to be at a 7-year high; the increase in carryover more than offsets the reduction in this year's crop. Supply of Virginia fire-cured is expected to be about the same as for 1963-64; the 1964 crop is much larger than the drought-reduced crop of 1963 and offsets the drop in carryover. The 1964-65 supply of Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured tobacco will be near the 1963-64 level--the increase in carryover about making up for the decline in this year's production. The supply of Virginia sun-cured will be lower, despite the larger crop this year than last, because of the drop in carryover.

The 1964-65 supplies of Pennsylvania and Ohio cigar filler are estimated to be smaller than for 1963-64--both production and carryover are down. Manufacturers' and dealers' stocks of Colombian, Dominican, and Brazilian cigar tobaccos rose considerably in the past year as imports from these sources were stepped up sharply, particularly during the first half of 1964.

The 1964-65 supplies of Connecticut Valley binder types dropped to new lows due to continuing declines in carryovers. Supplies of Wisconsin tobaccos are estimated below 1963-64; the decrease in carryovers more than offsets slight increases in this year's crops. The 1964-65 supplies of shade-grown cigar wrapper are at a 5-year low because of reductions in carryover. The Connecticut Valley wrapper tobacco crop is indicated to be record high, and Georgia-Florida wrapper production is about one-eighth above the 5-year low of 1963.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

In calendar 1964, output of cigarettes is estimated at 532 billion--18½ billion below the 1963 record high. This decline contrasts with the significant year-to-year gains from 1955 to 1963. Consumption by U. S. smokers (including those overseas) in 1964 is estimated at 504 billion--about 20 billion less than in 1963. Exports probably will account for 23¾ billion--up a little from 1963; shipments to Puerto Rico and other U. S. islands likely will be about 3½ billion--slightly more than in 1963.

Table 1 .--Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption	Shipments to: Overseas forces and other 1/	Shipments to: Puerto Rico and U.S. islands 2/	Exports
	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions
Average: 1947-49	380.5	345.2	11.7	1.5	22.5
1950	392.0	360.2	15.6	1.9	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	20.1	2.0	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	21.7	1.9	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	18.8	2.0	16.2
1954	401.8	368.7	15.9	1.8	15.4
1955	412.3	382.1	13.2	2.0	15.1
1956	424.2	393.2	13.3	2.0	15.7
1957	442.3	409.4	13.7	2.1	17.0
1958	470.1	436.4	13.4	2.2	18.1
1959	489.9	453.7	13.7	2.5	19.6
1960	506.9	470.1	14.3	2.5	20.2
1961	528.3	488.1	14.6	2.8	22.2
1962	535.5	494.5	13.9	3.1	24.1
1963	550.6	509.6	14.3	3.2	23.6
1964 3/	532.0	490.0	14.0	3.5	23.8
	Fiscal year				
Year ending June					
1960	506.1	468.6	14.2	2.5	20.1
1961	518.0	479.4	14.1	2.7	21.6
1962	529.9	488.4	14.1	3.0	23.4
1963	543.7	503.0	14.0	3.1	23.4
1964 4/	536.0	495.1	13.7	3.5	23.7

1/ Also includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories.
2/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands.
3/ Preliminary estimate.
4/ Subject to revision.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.--Cigarettes and all tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 18 years and over (including overseas forces), and indexes, 1925-64

Year	Cigarettes 1/		All tobacco products 1/	Cigarettes (number)	Cigarettes (pounds)	All tobacco products
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	(Indexes--1957-59=100)		
1925	1,085	3.10	9.66	28	33	84
1926	1,191	3.23	9.62	30	34	83
1927	1,279	3.65	9.69	33	39	84
1928	1,366	3.75	9.58	35	40	83
1929	1,504	4.08	9.85	38	44	85
1930	1,485	4.21	9.66	38	45	84
1931	1,399	3.99	9.23	36	43	80
1932	1,245	3.42	8.23	32	37	71
1933	1,334	3.51	8.17	34	37	71
1934	1,483	3.95	8.72	38	42	75
1935	1,564	4.22	8.67	40	45	75
1936	1,754	4.77	9.33	45	51	81
1937	1,847	5.01	9.50	47	53	82
1938	1,830	4.92	9.25	47	53	80
1939	1,900	5.15	9.35	48	55	81
1940	1,976	5.35	9.62	50	57	83
1941	2,236	6.08	10.22	57	65	88
1942	2,585	7.27	11.23	66	78	97
1943	2,956	8.04	11.78	75	86	102
1944	3,039	8.12	11.53	77	87	100
1945	3,449	9.48	13.02	88	101	113
1946	3,446	9.43	12.58	88	101	109
1947	3,416	9.12	12.11	87	97	105
1948	3,505	9.42	12.36	89	101	107
1949	3,480	9.45	12.22	89	101	106
1950	3,522	9.54	12.29	90	102	106
1951	3,743	9.94	12.59	95	106	109
1952	3,884	10.44	13.10	99	111	113
1953	3,702	10.36	12.95	94	111	112
1954	3,544	9.58	12.11	90	102	105
1955	3,595	9.48	11.98	92	102	104
1956	3,647	9.34	11.64	93	100	101
1957	3,751	9.20	11.43	96	98	99
1958	3,949	9.45	11.72	101	101	101
1959	4,071	9.44	11.72	104	101	101
1960	4,172	9.65	11.82	106	103	102
1961	4,266	9.84	12.00	109	105	104
1962	4,265	9.69	11.79	109	104	102
1963	4,345	9.73	11.83	111	103	102
1964 2/	4,135	9.23	11.58	105	99	100

1/ The weight represents the unstemmed processing-weight equivalent of the tobacco.
2/ Preliminary estimate.

Following issuance of the smoking-health report in mid-January 1964, cigarette consumption declined. In February-April, taxable removals (an indication of consumption) dropped almost 8 percent below the comparable period a year earlier. During May-July, however, taxable removals were only 2 percent below May-July 1963--indicating a considerable resurgence toward the year-earlier consumption level. In recent months, cigarette manufacturers have placed on the market or have been test marketing additional brands of cigarettes featuring charcoal filters. The consumption and output estimates for the year as a whole assume a firming of consumption near the level indicated by the most recent data available. The number of cigarettes consumed per person 18 years and over in 1964 is estimated at 4,135 (about 207 packages)--down 5 percent from the record 1963 level and also below the preceding 3 years. (See table 2--Average consumption per smoker would be more than the per capita figure, which is obtained by dividing total consumption by total population 18 years and over.)

If cigarette use continues fairly near the level indicated for mid-1964, output and consumption might be up a little in 1965. The particularly sharp decline in the first quarter of 1964 is not likely to be repeated in the first quarter of 1965. The intermediate and longer range trend of cigarette consumption, however, will remain somewhat uncertain for some time. The U. S. population 18 years and over will gain at the rate of about 1½ percent a year from 1965 to 1970; this might be expected to bring about an increase in cigarette consumption. But smoking in relation to health will continue to be a matter of concern. Consumer response cannot be predicted with any certainty.

On June 24, the Federal Trade Commission announced a Trade Regulation Rule that will require a warning label on cigarette packages and a warning in all advertising that cigarette smoking is dangerous to health. The labeling requirement was to become effective January 1, 1965, and the warning-in-advertising requirement, on July 1, 1965. On August 19, 1964, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives (which in late June held hearings on cigarette labeling and advertising) requested the FTC to postpone until July 1, 1965, the effective date for labeling cigarette packages. The Committee indicated that further hearings may be desirable and that the next Congress would need adequate time to consider appropriate labeling legislation. Therefore, the FTC on August 20 announced the change in the effective date of its Trade Regulation Rule on labeling cigarette packages to July 1, 1965, the same date the warning-in-advertising requirement is scheduled to become effective.

The U. S. Public Health Service, the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau, the American Medical Association, the National Educational Association, and many voluntary and professional health agencies are initiating educational and informational programs about smoking. Research efforts on tobacco and tobacco smoke and health are being expanded considerably by the Federal Government, by the American Medical Association and the Council for Tobacco Research (as sponsors), and by other research agencies.

Table 3.--Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods

Country	Calendar year average 1957-61	Fiscal year ending June 30			January-July		
		1962	1963	1964 1/	1963	1964 1/	1964 as a percentage of 1963
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Hong Kong	1,389	1,753	1,811	2,277	1,249	1,420	114
Malaysia 2/	1,075	1,334	1,494	1,452	907	684	75
France	1,354	1,503	1,524	1,113	855	695	81
Kuwait	646	879	1,183	1,297	776	774	100
Neth. Antilles	738	1,026	1,033	1,153	590	644	109
Belgium	925	1,101	1,140	854	622	391	63
Gibraltar (Br.)	697	1,128	1,046	965	513	484	94
Spain	259	605	944	1,302	402	1,019	253
Peru	313	405	680	662	449	318	71
Italy	542	776	769	718	436	425	97
Sweden	600	645	731	723	380	378	99
Uruguay	383	1,208	900	340	485	187	39
Morocco	1,478	675	803	377	424	163	38
Australia	163	396	512	630	299	329	110
Rep. of Panama 3/	458	858	569	653	340	490	144
Lebanon	248	381	403	514	252	268	106
West Germany	507	578	547	540	318	297	93
Switzerland	374	471	489	413	304	176	58
Canary Islands	30	155	413	462	292	314	108
Netherlands	527	599	522	557	239	314	131
Other countries 4/	6,708	6,907	5,841	6,678	3,238	3,828	118
Total all countries	19,414	23,383	23,354	23,680	13,370	13,598	102

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Formerly Singapore and Federation of Malaya.
3/ Includes Canal Zone.
4/ Includes over 100 foreign destinations in recent years.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.--Tobacco used for cigarettes by kinds of tobacco for specified periods

Year	Farm-sales weight				Unstemmed-processing weight				
	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Total domestic	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Imported	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:									
1925-29	154	125	9	288	137	111	9	42	299
1930-34	192	126	10	328	170	111	9	36	326
1935-39	269	166	18	453	238	147	17	43	445
1940-44	468	248	23	739	413	220	22	45	700
1945-49	650	378	24	1,052	575	335	23	56	989
1950	698	405	24	1,127	618	358	22	64	1,062
1951	737	416	22	1,175	652	368	20	72	1,112
1952	775	435	25	1,235	686	385	23	76	1,170
1953	763	437	24	1,224	675	387	23	77	1,162
1954	707	411	22	1,140	625	364	21	77	1,087
1955	702	413	22	1,137	621	366	21	80	1,088
1956	688	418	23	1,129	610	371	21	85	1,087
1957	688	414	20	1,122	610	368	18	88	1,084
1958	712	420	18	1,150	634	374	17	100	1,125
1959	714	423	17	1,154	635	376	16	109	1,136
1960	731	437	16	1,184	651	389	16	116	1,172
1961	758	453	16	1,227	674	403	16	125	1,218
1962	745	462	16	1,223	663	411	16	126	1,216
1963	756	470	16	1,242	672	418	16	127	1,233

Table 5.--Tobacco used per 1,000 cigarettes by kinds of tobacco for specified periods

Year	Farm-sales weight				Unstemmed-processing weight				
	Flue-cured	Burley	Mary-land	Total Domestic	Flue-cured	Burley	Mary-land	Imported	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:									
1925-29	1.434	1.164	.084	2.682	1.276	1.033	.084	.391	2.784
1930-34	1.616	1.061	.084	2.761	1.431	.934	.076	.303	2.744
1935-39	1.637	1.010	.110	2.757	1.449	.895	.103	.261	2.708
1940-44	1.822	.965	.090	2.877	1.608	.856	.086	.175	2.725
1945-49	1.782	1.037	.066	2.885	1.577	.919	.063	.153	2.712
1950	1.781	1.033	.061	2.875	1.577	.913	.056	.163	2.709
1951	1.760	.993	.053	2.806	1.557	.878	.048	.172	2.655
1952	1.780	.999	.057	2.836	1.575	.884	.053	.175	2.687
1953	1.803	1.033	.057	2.893	1.595	.915	.054	.182	2.746
1954	1.760	1.023	.055	2.837	1.555	.906	.052	.192	2.705
1955	1.703	1.002	.053	2.758	1.506	.888	.051	.194	2.639
1956	1.622	.985	.054	2.661	1.438	.874	.050	.200	2.562
1957	1.555	.937	.045	2.537	1.379	.832	.041	.199	2.451
1958	1.515	.893	.038	2.446	1.349	.796	.036	.212	2.393
1959	1.457	.863	.035	2.355	1.296	.768	.033	.222	2.319
1960	1.442	.862	.032	2.336	1.284	.767	.032	.229	2.312
1961	1.435	.857	.030	2.322	1.276	.763	.030	.237	2.306
1962	1.391	.863	.030	2.284	1.238	.768	.030	.235	2.271
1963	1.373	.854	.029	2.256	1.220	.759	.029	.231	2.239

Table 6.--Percentage distribution of tobacco used for cigarettes by kinds of tobacco for specified periods

Year	Farm-sales weight				Unstemmed-processing weight				
	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Total domestic	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Imported	Total
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:									
1925-29	53.5	43.4	3.1	100.0	45.8	37.1	3.0	14.1	100.0
1930-34	58.5	38.4	3.1	100.0	52.1	34.1	2.8	11.0	100.0
1935-39	59.4	36.6	4.0	100.0	53.5	33.0	3.8	9.7	100.0
1940-44	63.3	33.6	3.1	100.0	59.0	31.4	3.2	6.4	100.0
1945-49	61.8	35.9	2.3	100.0	58.1	33.9	2.3	5.7	100.0
1950	61.9	36.0	2.1	100.0	58.2	33.7	2.1	6.0	100.0
1951	62.7	35.4	1.9	100.0	58.6	33.1	1.8	6.5	100.0
1952	62.8	35.2	2.0	100.0	58.6	32.9	2.0	6.5	100.0
1953	62.3	35.7	2.0	100.0	58.1	33.3	2.0	6.6	100.0
1954	62.0	36.1	1.9	100.0	57.5	33.5	1.9	7.1	100.0
1955	61.8	36.3	1.9	100.0	57.1	33.6	1.9	7.4	100.0
1956	60.9	37.0	2.1	100.0	56.1	34.2	1.9	7.8	100.0
1957	61.3	36.9	1.8	100.0	56.3	33.9	1.7	8.1	100.0
1958	61.9	36.5	1.6	100.0	56.4	33.2	1.5	8.9	100.0
1959	61.9	36.6	1.5	100.0	55.9	33.1	1.4	9.6	100.0
1960	61.7	36.9	1.4	100.0	55.5	33.2	1.4	9.9	100.0
1961	61.8	36.9	1.3	100.0	55.3	33.1	1.3	10.3	100.0
1962	60.9	37.8	1.3	100.0	54.5	33.8	1.3	10.4	100.0
1963	60.9	37.8	1.3	100.0	54.5	33.9	1.3	10.3	100.0

The United States is the world's leading exporter of cigarettes, shipping them to practically every country. During January-July 1964, cigarette exports were up 2 percent from a year earlier. Shipments increased sharply to Spain and significantly to Hong Kong, Panama, and the Netherlands; in contrast, exports to Uruguay, Morocco, Belgium, Malaysia, and Switzerland were considerably below the year-earlier period. (See table 3.)

Tables 4, 5, and 6 contain estimates of the quantities of tobacco used for cigarettes, the quantities per unit of output, and percentage distribution by kinds of tobacco. Background and discussion of these tables can be found in the September 1962 Tobacco Situation, pages 21-25.

Cigars, Cigarillos, Small Cigars

The 1964 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by U. S. smokers is estimated at about 8.9 billion--up about 1.6 billion or more than one-fifth from 1963. This exceeds the previous high of 8½ billion in 1920. Most of those consumed in 1920, however, were full-size cigars. In 1964 and other recent years, cigars of slimmer dimensions and cigarillos (weighing between 3 and 10 pounds per 1,000) constituted an important percentage of the total. In 1963, cigarillos accounted for over 17 percent of total cigars sold. Cigar and cigarillo consumption per male 18 years and over in 1964 is estimated at 150, a jump of about 25 from 1963 and the highest in over 30 years. (See table 9.)

After 3 or 4 years of little change, cigar consumption picked up noticeably in the second half of 1963 and then spurted following the smoking-health report. References to cigar smoking in the report and strong promotional activity by the industry have been major factors accounting for the sharp upturn. Cigar and cigarillo consumption is likely to gain further in 1965, though probably not as rapidly as in 1964.

During February-April 1964, taxable removals of cigars and cigarillos jumped 33½ percent above the corresponding period of 1963. Those retailing at 6 cents or less, the price bracket including the predominant share of cigarillos, rose 49 percent; the number retailing at above 6 cents increased 21 percent. In May-July, taxable removals of cigars and cigarillos ran about 24½ percent above the comparable period a year earlier; those in the 6 cents-or-less price bracket were up 37 percent and cigars in the higher-than-6 cents bracket were up 14 percent.

Cigars coming from Puerto Rican factories to the mainland continue to increase and will probably approximate 740 million this year--40 percent more than in 1963 and 53 percent above 1962. In 1964, cigars made in Puerto Rico probably will account for about 8 percent of the cigars consumed by U. S. smokers.

Cigar imports from foreign countries have risen but still constitute a relatively small share of total consumption. Total 1964 imports may range

Table 7.--Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods

Period	Factories in the United States 1/			From Puerto Rico: taxable	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consumption 3/
	Total output	Removals: Taxable	Removals: Tax-exempt		Total 2/	From Philippine Republic		
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Average: 1947-49	5,668	5,618	42	5	12	2	12	5,665
1950	5,558	5,525	47	1	12	1	2	5,583
1951	5,774	5,695	85	1	14	1	3	5,792
1952	6,026	5,951	102	2	15	2	3	6,067
1953	6,122	6,025	90	10	17	3	6	6,136
1954	6,029	5,896	89	50	16	4	8	6,043
1955	6,004	5,915	82	84	20	5	6	5,095
1956	5,998	5,863	72	93	23	4	9	6,042
1957	6,145	5,995	79	124	26	5	9	6,215
1958	6,469	6,260	87	137	28	4	9	6,503
1959	6,857	6,717	103	148	31	5	4/10	6,989
1960	6,991	6,728	105	198	32	6	4/11	7,052
1961	6,642	6,558	118	354	24	8	4/16	7,038
1962	6,684	6,442	126	483	23	14	4/19	7,055
1963	6,716	6,621	144	526	21	15	33	7,279
1964 5/	8,250	7,930	210	740	32	17	40	8,872
	Fiscal year							
Year ending June								
1960	7,034	6,697	100	152	27	5	4/11	6,965
1961	6,685	6,565	111	259	26	6	4/14	6,947
1962	6,834	6,572	121	423	27	10	4/18	7,125
1963	6,532	6,440	139	521	23	16	4/25	7,098
1964 6/	7,774	7,483	170	641	27	15	39	8,282

1/ Includes bonded manufacturing warehouses that made cigars from tobacco imported from a single source country.

2/ Prior to the embargo on imports from Cuba (effective February 1962) cigars imported from Cuba accounted for 70 percent or more of total cigar imports except in 1961.

3/ Total removals from U. S. factories including bonded manufacturing warehouses, from Puerto Rico, imports, minus exports.

4/ Estimated--excludes little cigars.

5/ Preliminary estimate.

6/ Subject to revision.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.--Small cigars (weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand and approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods

Period	Output	Factory removals		
		Total	Taxable	Tax-exempt
	Million	Million	Million	Million
Average: 1947-49	84.1	84.6	84.6	Neg.
1950	68.9	69.2	69.1	0.1
1951	69.2	68.6	68.2	.4
1952	67.1	67.4	66.9	.5
1953	58.3	56.9	56.7	.2
1954	61.2	62.9	60.3	2.6
1955	58.7	57.8	57.0	.8
1956	63.6	59.5	58.9	.6
1957	49.0	49.1	48.8	.3
1958	170.0	160.0	159.7	.3
1959	530.1	505.5	481.6	23.9
1960	148.7	158.7	141.9	16.8
1961	158.2	152.9	146.1	6.8
1962	164.0	162.9	155.8	7.1
1963	281.4	272.4	264.2	8.2
1964 1/	950.0	930.0	900.0	30.0
	Fiscal year			
Year ending June				
1960	151.1	141.4	113.9	27.5
1961	147.7	157.2	145.3	11.9
1962	164.7	163.1	156.2	6.9
1963	187.1	188.6	181.8	6.8
1964 2/	913.2	881.5	865.1	16.4

1/ Preliminary estimate.
2/ Subject to revision.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

around 32 million--roughly 10 million higher than in 1963. The leading source country is the Philippine Republic, which in 1963 supplied about one-half of our total cigar imports. In January-July, cigar imports from the Philippine Republic were 6 percent ahead of those in the same months of 1963. Next ranking sources were the Netherlands, Canary Islands, Brazil, and Jamaica; imports from each of these showed a big percentage increase over a year earlier.

Exports of cigars in 1964 are estimated at a record 40 million--one-fifth higher than in 1963. But exports to France, by far the leading outlet in the past year and a half, were down nearly a fourth in January-July 1964 from a year earlier. Exports to Canada, Republic of South Africa, the Bahamas, Australia, United Kingdom, and Portugal rose substantially.

Output and consumption of small cigars (about cigarette size--not over 3 pounds per 1,000) began climbing some in the latter half of 1963, but surged upward after January 1964. (Annual data in table 8.) During February-May 1964, taxable removals of small cigars averaged 153 million a month, compared with an average 33 million a month in the preceding 4 months and 18 million a month in February-May 1963. But in June and July this year, taxable removals of small cigars dropped sharply--averaging 33 million. If output continues near the level of June-July for the remainder of the year, the 1964 total would be about 950 million--over 3 times the 1963 output and highest in half a century. The peak year for small cigars was 1911, with 1.2 billion.

Smoking Tobacco

Production of smoking tobacco in 1964 is estimated at about 83 million pounds--18 percent above 1963 and probably largest in 10 years. Output and consumption jumped sharply in the first quarter, after the smoking-health report in mid-January, but the rate of gain diminished in the second quarter. In January-July 1964, both production and taxable removals were about a fourth above a year earlier. Output and taxable removals in the remainder of the year will likely stay above 1963 levels, but the percentage gains will probably be smaller than the gain thus far.

Smoking tobacco output in 1965 might be below 1964, although higher than in other recent years. It seems unlikely that the high rate of output in January-March 1964, which contributed significantly to the expanded total for this year, would be duplicated in the first quarter of 1965.

Consumption of smoking tobacco per male 18 years and over is estimated at about 1-2/5 pounds in 1964--about 15 percent more than in 1963 and the most since 1955. (See table 9.)

Taxable removals of imported smoking tobacco in January-July 1964 were 55 percent larger than a year earlier. For 1964 as a whole, these removals will probably reach about 2½ million pounds--around 1 million

Table 9.--Consumption of cigars, smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco per male, and snuff per person, 18 years and over, and indexes for specified periods

Period	Consumption per male 18 years and over				Per person 18 years and over
	Large cigars and cigarillos 1/		Smoking tobacco 1/	Chewing tobacco 1/	Snuff 1/
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:					
1925-29	177.4	4.10	4.15	5.08	0.52
1930-34	125.2	2.96	4.30	3.15	.46
1935-39	120.9	2.89	4.39	2.48	.42
1940-44	118.9	2.87	3.67	2.34	.43
1945	112.3	2.71	3.41	2.24	.44
1946	120.4	2.93	2.12	2.21	.40
1947	112.8	2.78	2.06	1.92	.39
1948	113.7	2.86	2.09	1.85	.40
1949	109.3	2.50	2.08	1.71	.40
1950	107.8	2.53	2.03	1.67	.38
1951	110.7	2.56	1.89	1.62	.37
1952	115.0	2.72	1.80	1.58	.36
1953	115.5	2.72	1.62	1.55	.36
1954	112.8	2.64	1.55	1.48	.35
1955	112.8	2.60	1.47	1.44	.35
1956	110.8	2.41	1.30	1.36	.34
1957	112.9	2.37	1.27	1.29	.32
1958	117.3	2.45	1.37	1.23	.31
1959	125.0	2.55	1.31	1.20	.29
1960	124.7	2.42	1.30	1.13	.30
1961	122.9	2.43	1.30	1.13	.29
1962	121.9	2.40	1.24	1.10	.28
1963	124.5	2.42	1.22	1.11	.26
1964 2/	150.3	2.76	1.41	1.13	.26
	1957-59=100				
Average:					
1925-29	150	176	316	406	168
1930-34	106	127	334	254	150
1935-39	102	124	333	200	138
1940-44	100	123	279	189	140
1945	95	116	259	189	144
1946	102	126	161	178	129
1947	95	119	157	155	127
1948	96	120	159	149	130
1949	92	107	158	138	129
1950	91	109	154	134	125
1951	94	110	144	131	121
1952	97	117	137	128	118
1953	98	117	123	125	117
1954	95	113	118	120	115
1955	95	112	112	116	115
1956	94	103	99	110	110
1957	95	102	97	104	105
1958	99	105	104	99	100
1959	106	110	99	97	95
1960	105	104	99	91	97
1961	104	104	99	91	93
1962	103	103	94	89	91
1963	105	104	93	90	86
1964 2/	127	119	107	91	84

1/ Unstemmed weight equivalent for cigars and finished-product weight for all others. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

higher than in each of the 2 preceding years--and comprise about 3 percent of total U. S. consumption of smoking tobacco. U. S. imports of smoking tobacco are principally from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index, manufacturers' prices of smoking tobacco through July remained unchanged since April 1964, when a fractional advance followed a nearly 2 percent increase in March.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco are comparatively small in relation to total output, about 1 percent of production in recent years. However, the 1964 exports may approach 1½ million pounds, compared with approximately 800,000 to 900,000 pounds in each of the previous 4 years. In the first 7 months of 1964, exports of smoking tobacco in packages were 78 percent ahead of those a year earlier, and were largest for that period since 1946. Canada, accounting for over a fifth of the total, boosted takings more than half. Sharply increased exports also went to Japan, Australia, Iceland, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Hong Kong, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Smoking Tobacco in Bulk for Export

Internal Revenue Service output figures for smoking tobacco do not include most of the smoking tobacco exported in bulk form. This export classification includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut and granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco. (Annual data in last column of table 10.) Exports of smoking tobacco in bulk form increased from a 1953-57 average of 5.1 million pounds to a record 9.8 million in 1963. In January-July 1964, these exports were 6 percent less than a year earlier, but for calendar 1964 they may approximate 10 million pounds. Switzerland accounted for over a fourth, but reduced takings 16 percent. Exports to Finland, Mexico, and Panama also dropped sharply. On the other hand, shipments to Spain, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Italy increased substantially, and to the Dominican Republic, rose moderately. Exports to Haiti held even.

Chewing Tobacco

Production of chewing tobacco in 1964 is estimated at a little over 67 million pounds--nearly 3 percent more than in the previous year. This would be the second year in a row that combined chewing output exceeded the previous year's, in contrast to a declining trend since the end of World War II. The gain in 1963 output was attributable to scrap chewing, whereas the indicated gain in 1964 is primarily due to a rise in plug. The 1964 production of plug is estimated at about 6 percent above 1963 and the rise in scrap chewing, about 1 percent. Plug chewing mainly uses dark air-cured and burley tobaccos, while scrap chewing uses mostly the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania cigar tobaccos. Total chewing tobacco output in 1965 is expected to be near the 1964 level.

Table 10.--Smoking tobacco: Output, removals, foreign trade, and consumption, for specified periods

Period	Output	Removals		Imports, taxable 1/	Exports, in packages	Total consumption 2/	Exports, smoking tobacco in bulk 3/
		Taxable	Tax-exempt				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average: 1947-49	106.8	4/104.6	4/2.3	0.1	1.2	105.8	1.4
1950	107.7	104.3	3.4	.1	.6	107.2	1.4
1951	101.3	97.4	4.0	.1	.7	100.8	1.9
1952	96.8	92.9	3.6	.1	.6	96.0	2.3
1953	86.6	84.2	2.4	.1	.6	86.1	4.7
1954	83.7	81.2	2.5	.1	.6	83.2	4.6
1955	80.0	77.7	2.3	.1	.5	79.6	6.2
1956	71.5	69.9	1.7	.1	.6	71.1	5.7
1957	70.5	68.7	1.7	.2	.6	70.0	4.4
1958	76.0	74.0	2.0	.4	.7	75.7	7.5
1959	73.2	71.2	1.9	.7	.7	73.1	8.5
1960	73.8	71.3	2.3	.9	.9	73.6	7.7
1961	74.2	71.4	2.5	1.3	.8	74.4	9.0
1962	70.9	68.3	2.6	1.5	.9	71.5	8.6
1963	70.4	68.0	2.2	1.6	.9	70.9	9.8
1964 5/	83.0	79.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	83.5	10.0
	Fiscal year						
Year ending June							
1960	73.8	71.2	2.2	.8	.7	73.5	8.1
1961	74.9	72.4	2.4	1.1	.9	75.0	8.1
1962	71.5	69.0	2.4	1.3	.8	71.9	8.5
1963	69.8	67.1	2.3	1.7	.9	70.1	9.7
1964 6/	80.7	77.5	2.9	2.1	1.2	81.3	10.0

1/ Prior to July 1962, data are from Census import classification "tobacco manufactures, n.e.s." 2/ Total removals plus taxable imports minus exports in packages. 3/ Includes specially-prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially-processed blended tobacco and shredded tobacco. Virtually all of the smoking tobacco in this export class is not included in Internal Revenue Service output figures for smoking tobacco. 4/ Partly estimated. 5/ Preliminary estimate. 6/ Subject to revision.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Chewing tobacco and snuff: Output by category for specified periods

Period	Chewing tobacco					Snuff
	Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1947-49	44.9	5.5	3.3	41.3	95.0	40.3
1950	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1
1954	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5
1955	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1
1958	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8
1959	28.6	3.6	3.0	33.0	68.2	34.3
1960	26.4	3.4	3.1	32.0	64.9	34.6
1961	26.0	3.3	3.2	32.7	65.2	33.8
1962	26.0	2.9	3.3	32.5	64.7	33.2
1963	24.9	2.9	3.3	34.2	65.3	31.8
1964 1/	26.5	2.7	3.5	34.5	67.2	31.6
	Fiscal year					
Year ending June						
1960	27.5	3.6	3.1	32.7	66.9	35.3
1961	26.0	3.3	3.1	32.6	65.0	33.8
1962	26.0	3.0	3.2	32.5	64.7	32.9
1963	25.1	3.0	3.3	33.6	65.0	32.7
1964 2/	25.9	2.8	3.4	34.2	66.3	31.9

1/ Preliminary estimate.
2/ Subject to revision.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

Scrap chewing and plug chewing make up 51 percent and 39 percent, respectively, of the estimated 1964 total chewing output. Ten years ago, the split was 45 percent scrap and 45 percent plug. Twist and fine-cut comprise the remaining 10 percent. The 1964 output of fine-cut may increase moderately over 1963, but that of twist may be down some.

In January-July 1964, taxable removals of chewing tobacco were 2½ percent above the same months of 1963. Taxable removals of plug chewing were up 5 percent, but scrap chewing was up only slightly. The 1964 consumption of chewing tobacco per male 18 years and over is estimated at slightly above 1963 but about a fourth less than 10 years ago. (See table 9.)

All but a small fraction of chewing tobacco is consumed domestically. Most exports consist of twist and plug. Exports have trended downwards, and in 1963 were the lowest on record. During January-July 1964, exports were down 36 percent from a year earlier. Australia and French Pacific Islands--the two leading markets in 1963--slashed takings 51 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Exports to Panama increased a little, and to the Netherlands Antilles gained appreciably.

Snuff

Production of snuff in 1964 is estimated at a little over 31½ million pounds--not much different than 1963 output, which was lowest in a half-century. For about 10 years following World War II, snuff production and consumption were relatively stable between 39 and 41 million pounds, but have trended downwards since 1956. Snuff provides the principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types. Practically the entire output is consumed domestically, mainly in the South and Northwest and in industries where smoking is hazardous or inconvenient.

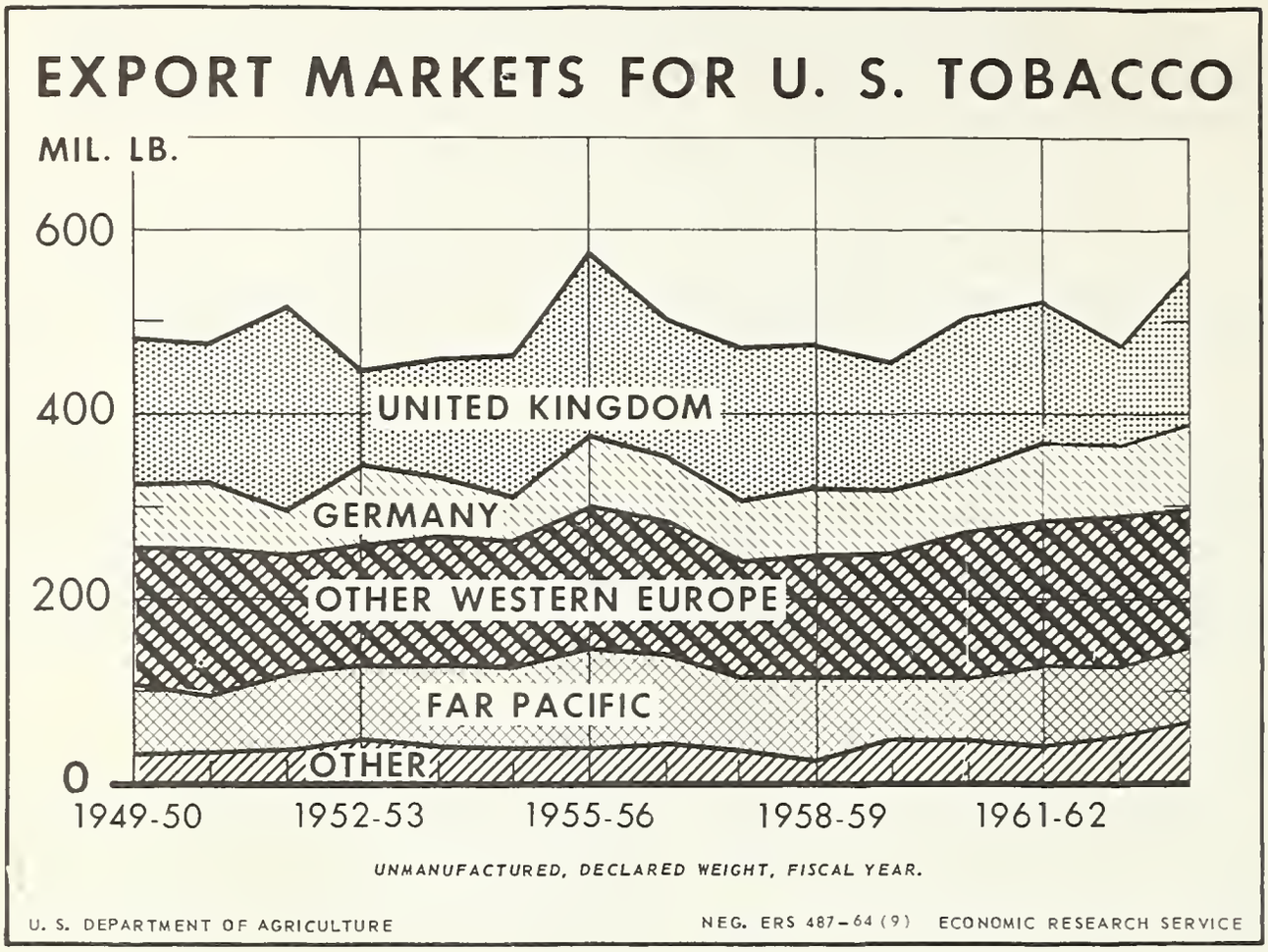
In January-July 1964, taxable removals of snuff--the measure of domestic consumption--were practically the same as a year earlier. The calendar 1964 per capita consumption of persons 18 years and over is estimated at about the same as in 1963 but about a fourth less than 10 years ago. (See table 9.)

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index, manufacturers' prices of snuff through July remained unchanged since March 1964, when they increased 2 percent. Compared with July 1963, manufacturers' prices were up 5 percent.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in calendar 1964 may be around 490 million pounds (about 550 million farm-sales weight)--3 or 4 percent below 1963. During January-July 1964, exports were 13 percent ahead of those a year

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.



Fiscal 1963-64 exports of U. S. tobacco, at 532 million pounds (equivalent to 601 million farm-sales weight), were 12 percent above 1962-63 and largest in 8 years. Exports to the United Kingdom rose nearly a third. Substantial increases also occurred in exports to West Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, and Egypt. But smaller shipments than in 1962-63 were made to Ireland, Norway, and Italy. Exports to Australia and Portugal were about even with 1962-63. Tobacco exports in 1964-65 will likely be moderately below 1963-64.

earlier, but this lead is likely to be overcome by a decline in the remaining months of this year compared with 1963 because of large competitive foreign supplies. Exports of flue-cured usually make up around 80 percent of total U. S. unmanufactured tobacco exports, and are generally heaviest in September-December after substantial quantities have been marketed. The Rhodesian flue-cured crop harvested in 1964 was by far the largest on record, and over 85 percent of the crop has been sold at a price more than a third below the previous season's average and lowest in many years. Supplies of oriental tobacco--a light cigarette tobacco--are also up substantially from last year.

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480) provides for several programs under which tobacco exports are made. (See table 13.) Title I, P. L. 480 authorizes sales of surplus agricultural commodities

for foreign currencies. The present expiration date of Title I is December 31, 1964, but as of this writing legislation is being considered by Congress to extend it until December 31, 1966. In the year ended June 30, 1964, about 33 million pounds of tobacco were shipped under Title I, P. L. 480, moderately more than in the previous year. About 45 percent of the total was exported to Egypt, and most of the rest to South Viet Nam, Poland, Congo Republic, Taiwan, India, and Pakistan. (See table 14.)

Title III of P. L. 480 authorizes barter of surplus agricultural commodities for strategic and other materials produced abroad. Exports under the program amounted to about 15½ million pounds in the year ended June 30, 1964, compared with nearly 19 million a year earlier and a peak of 77 million 2 years earlier. Principal countries receiving barter tobacco in 1963-64 were West Germany, 7.2 million pounds; United Kingdom, 4.1 million; Finland, 1.6 million; and the Netherlands, 1.4 million. Countries receiving lesser quantities included Canada, Ireland, Belgium, and Uruguay.

Title IV, P. L. 480 authorizes sales under long-term dollar credit arrangements, thus assisting some countries in the transition between sales for local currency and commercial (dollar) sales. In the year ended June 30, 1964, about 4½ million pounds of tobacco were exported under Title IV, around 70 percent to Iraq and Ecuador, and the rest to Syria, Ryukyu Islands, Iceland, and Colombia. Since July 1, 1964, purchase authorizations under Title IV have been issued to Chile for 1.4 million pounds and Taiwan for about 1.9 million.

Tobacco exports are also made under the export payment program, which provides for payments from Section 32 funds to exporters for export sales of leaf tobacco acquired from Government loan stocks. To be eligible, tobacco must be from 1956 and earlier crops. Payments are at the rate of 20 percent of the base purchase price, and export sales include those under barter arrangements and for foreign currency. Termination dates for the program are November 30, 1964, for the sales period and March 31, 1965, for the shipment period. From the beginning of the program (announced in February 1962) through September 18, 1964, applications had been approved for about 65 million pounds of tobacco, consisting of the following: Flue-cured, 55.3 million; fire-cured, 6.9 million; dark air-cured, 1.7 million; burley, 0.4 million; and cigar leaf, 0.8 million. Quantities exported and payments to exporters in the past 3 fiscal years were as follows:

Kind	Exports			Payments		
	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Flue-cured	2.0	21.6	27.1	0.2	2.6	2.5
Other	.7	3.6	4.0	.1	.4	.4
Total	2.7	25.2	31.1	.3	3.0	2.9

Table 12.--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Country and type	Year ending June 30				January-July		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	1963 1/	1964 1/	1964 as percentage of 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Flue-cured	395.6	423.8	370.4	425.9	155.9	177.3	114
Burley	28.8	39.1	46.5	43.0	24.9	25.4	102
Maryland	12.3	10.6	11.4	11.6	6.0	5.6	93
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	5.0	4.1	5.1	4.8	2.9	2.7	93
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	19.8	22.3	17.8	16.2	8.2	9.2	112
Green River	1.1	.7	.3	.8	.5	.5	100
One Sucker	1.8	.6	.5	.4	.1	.1	100
Black Fat, etc.	4.7	3.8	4.1	3.4	2.6	1.9	73
Cigar wrapper	4.0	5.3	4.4	5.6	2.8	3.6	129
Cigar binder	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.4	.5	1.1	220
Cigar filler	.5	.2	.2	.5	.2	.3	150
Perique	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	100
Stems, trimmings and scrap	4.9	7.5	11.3	18.3	3.7	6.7	181
Total	481.5	520.0	473.3	532.1	208.4	234.5	113
Country of destination:							
United Kingdom	154.4	150.7	109.0	144.9	25.2	35.2	140
France	6.6	5.2	6.2	6.3	3.6	4.4	122
Belgium	17.6	16.9	15.7	18.6	8.1	8.7	107
Netherlands	28.8	30.6	30.2	35.6	13.6	17.3	127
Germany, West	68.6	82.2	74.6	89.1	44.0	46.5	106
Portugal	6.9	6.3	7.8	7.7	5.1	5.6	110
Denmark	13.5	13.3	13.6	14.3	6.2	6.2	100
Ireland	11.5	12.8	23.8	15.1	5.3	5.9	111
Switzerland	11.7	14.5	12.9	12.1	6.0	6.5	108
Norway	7.5	7.6	8.6	6.5	4.7	4.8	102
Sweden	14.0	16.0	14.4	19.0	.3	8.4	---
Italy	7.3	17.8	19.5	3.6	11.4	4.6	40
Thailand	9.8	13.9	8.1	9.0	5.2	6.4	123
Australia	26.2	17.6	17.6	17.8	8.2	7.9	96
India	2.3	2/	2.4	1.5	0	0	---
Pakistan	1.5	2.1	2.2	.9	2.2	.8	36
New Zealand	6.3	4.3	4.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	77
Philippine Rep.	2.4	6.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
Indonesia	6.1	.8	3.8	0	1.2	0	---
Egypt	9.9	11.9	13.4	17.6	12.8	15.2	119
Japan	10.9	25.0	22.2	33.1	3.1	7.4	239
Spain	4.1	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.2	3.1	258
Other countries	53.6	62.9	61.3	73.9	38.8	37.9	98
Total	481.5	520.0	473.3	532.1	208.4	234.5	113

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Tobacco exports under Government-financed programs, fiscal years 1955-64

Year ending June 30	Public Law 480				Mutual Security programs	Total under Government financed programs	Total unmanufactured tobacco exports	Exports under Government-financed programs as percentage of total exports
	Title I, foreign currency sales	Title III, barter sales	Title IV, long-term dollar credit sales	Total				
	Quantity (export weight)							
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1955	5.4	---	---	5.4	22.0	27.4	461.6	5.9
1956	78.9	---	---	78.9	3.5	82.4	577.7	14.3
1957	52.3	---	---	52.3	.8	53.1	500.7	10.6
1958	34.5	0.5	---	35.0	---	35.0	472.3	7.4
1959	41.0	1.5	---	42.5	5.7	48.2	473.3	10.2
1960	41.9	29.4	---	71.3	23.2	94.5	456.6	20.7
1961	40.9	40.4	---	81.3	20.0	101.3	504.2	20.1
1962	26.0	77.4	---	103.4	2.8	106.2	520.0	20.4
1963	28.7	18.7	1.2	48.6	---	48.6	473.3	10.3
1964 1/	32.9	15.4	4.5	52.8	2/.7	53.5	532.1	10.1
	Value							
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1955	4.0	---	---	4.0	11.4	15.4	306.4	5.0
1956	55.8	---	---	55.8	1.6	57.4	379.5	15.1
1957	36.3	---	---	36.3	.7	37.0	340.1	10.9
1958	25.5	0.4	---	25.9	---	25.9	342.9	7.6
1959	30.5	1.0	---	31.5	2.8	34.3	350.2	9.8
1960	30.9	19.6	---	50.5	18.4	68.9	341.9	20.2
1961	29.5	25.1	---	54.6	16.5	71.1	385.1	18.5
1962	19.5	46.4	---	65.9	1.8	67.7	407.5	16.6
1963	22.5	12.7	1.6	36.8	---	36.8	378.2	9.7
1964 1/	22.7	8.5	4.2	35.4	2/.5	35.9	420.7	8.5

1/ P.L.480 exports preliminary; subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated.

Table 14.--Tobacco exports under P. L. 480, Title I (foreign currency sales), and totals by countries, fiscal years 1960-64

(Export weight)

Country	July 1959-June 1960 exports		July 1960-June 1961 exports		July 1961-June 1962 exports		July 1962-June 1963 exports		July 1963-June 1964 exports	
	P. L. 480, Title I	Total	P. L. 480, Title I	Total	P. L. 480, Title I	Total	P. L. 480, Title I	Total	P. L. 480, Title I 1/	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0	2/	0	2/	0	2/	0	2/
Burma	.4	.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	.4	.7	1.3	.6	1.0	0	1.5	0	1.2
Colombia 3/	.2	.7	.5	.8	.5	1.0	0	.2	0	.4
Congo Republic	0	.5	0	.1	0	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.9
Ecuador 3/	0	.3	0	.4	1.3	1.8	.4	1.5	0	1.7
Egypt	14.2	17.0	10.2	13.1	9.2	11.9	9.5	13.4	14.8	17.6
Finland	4.1	5.4	4.3	8.6	.1	8.6	.2	7.2	0	8.7
France	1.5	5.7	3.4	5.9	2.3	5.2	0	6.2	0	6.3
Iceland 3/	.5	.7	.5	.6	.6	.6	4/1.0	.8	.5	.6
India	.5	.5	2.0	2.1	0	2/	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	.2	1.8	4/2.4	2.3	.8	.8	3.8	3.8	0	0
Israel	0	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	0	.4	.3	.5
Italy	3.8	7.5	0	5.5	0	17.8	0	19.5	0	3.6
Morocco	0	.2	0	.2	0	.6	.5	.7	0	2/
Pakistan	0	1.2	1.6	1.6	4/3.4	2.1	4/2.5	2.2	4/1.0	.9
Poland	0	0	1.9	1.9	0	2/	0	0	4/3.6	2.5
Spain 3/	6.9	7.4	4.3	5.6	1.4	1.8	0	1.7	0	4.0
Syria	0	0	0	2/	0	2/	.2	.2	0	.5
Taiwan	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.3	.9	2.1	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.2
Uruguay 3/	5.1	5.1	0	3.7	0	4.5	1.4	1.9	0	2.4
Viet Nam 3/	1.5	1.5	4/6.0	5.4	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.9	7.0	7.0
Total, above countries 5/	41.9	60.0	40.9	62.5	26.0	66.6	28.7	73.1	32.9	64.4
Total, all countries 6/		456.6		504.2		520.0		473.3		532.1

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
3/ Includes manufactured tobacco.
4/ P. L. 480 exports exceed Census-reported totals probably because of difference in cut-off date of reporting periods.
5/ Based on unrounded data.
6/ Unmanufactured tobacco.

For the year ending June 30, 1965, U. S. tobacco exports will likely be below the 532 million pounds of 1963-64--the largest in 8 years. Exports of flue-cured, the principal export class, are expected to be down moderately from 1963-64.

Foreign Producing and Exporting Countries

In world markets, U. S. flue-cured meets competition chiefly from flue-cured exported from the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada, and India. Turkey and Greece are the main producers and exporters of oriental tobacco.

The flue-cured crop harvested in early 1964 in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is estimated at 320 million pounds--121 million more than the previous year and the largest on record. Sales on the Salisbury auctions through September 17 totaled 279 million pounds, and averaged the equivalent of 31.8 U. S. cents a pound. In the full sales season for 1963 Rhodesian flue-cured (which ended August 16), 195 million pounds were sold, averaging the equivalent of 48.6 cents a pound. Rhodesian flue-cured growers, under a voluntary control scheme, will have marketing quotas designed to result in production of no more than 250 million pounds for the next crop. United Kingdom buyers bought about 105 million pounds of flue-cured through September 3 on this year's Salisbury auctions, compared with a total of 108 million in 1963 and 94 million in 1962.

Exports of flue-cured from Rhodesia-Nyasaland doubled from a 1950-54 average of 95 million pounds to a peak of 190 million in 1962, then declined to 182 million in 1963. In the first 6 months of 1964, flue-cured exports from Southern and Northwestern Rhodesia (the principal producing area) totaled 67 million pounds, 11 percent below a year earlier, but for 1964 as a whole are likely to exceed 1963. Over half of the recent period's total was consigned to the United Kingdom, which reduced takings 19 percent. Other Commonwealth destinations, chiefly Australia, Malaysia, and Hong Kong, accounted for approximately an eighth. About 36 percent of the total was exported to non-Commonwealth destinations, compared with 30 percent a year earlier. West Germany took 13.4 million pounds; the Netherlands, 3.2 million and Japan, 1.0 million. Less important outlets included Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, France, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, and Sweden.

Canada's 1964 flue-cured crop is estimated at 132 million pounds, 29 percent less than in the previous year and smallest in 9 years. Difficulties were experienced in marketing the 1963 crop, and the 1964 flue-cured tobacco acreage in Ontario, where most of the crop is produced, was cut about 25 percent. The average auction price of the 1963 flue-cured crop in Ontario was 46.8 Canadian cents a pound, compared with 51.1 cents in 1962.

In January-June 1964, Canada exported 40½ million pounds of flue-cured--over one-third more than a year earlier. Nearly three-fourths went to the United Kingdom, which increased takings 14 percent. A total of close to 3½ million pounds was exported to West Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Japan took about 1½ million pounds, and 2.7 million were shipped to the Soviet Union and 1 million to Czechoslovakia.

India's 1964 flue-cured tobacco production is placed at about 165 million pounds--7 percent less than the record 1963 crop. In 1962, its flue-cured exports reached a peak of 121 million pounds, and in 1963, amounted to about 114 million. In both years, exports to Soviet Bloc countries were substantial. Flue-cured tobacco exports in January-May 1964 amounted to about 46 million pounds, 6 million more than a year earlier. The United Kingdom took about 21 million pounds, moderately less than in the comparable 1963 period, and the Soviet Union 20½ million, over 3½ times as much as a year earlier. About 1¼ million pounds were exported to Japan, and some to Malaysia, Hong Kong, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Egypt, and Hungary.

In Turkey, the 1964 production of oriental tobacco is estimated at 320 million pounds--about a tenth above the previous year and the largest on record. Both acreage and the average yield are estimated to be up from 1963. Exports in January-May 1964, at nearly 51 million pounds, were about a third less than in the same months of 1963. The United States, leading destination, reduced takings 37 percent. Less than a year earlier also went to West Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland. Among countries taking more than a year earlier were East Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden. Substantial quantities were exported to Italy and Iraq, neither of which took any in January-May 1963.

The 1964 production of oriental tobacco in Greece, estimated at 243 million pounds, is about an eighth below the previous year's record output, although nearly 40 percent above the 1958-62 average. Acreage is estimated to be down only slightly, but blue mold damage is expected to reduce production appreciably.

Table 15.--Production of flue-cured and oriental tobacco in specified countries for specified periods

Country	Year of harvest					
	Average 1950-54	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Flue-cured					
Canada	138.0	167.9	195.4	187.6	186.6	132.0
India	101.9	133.6	154.6	170.0	177.0	165.0
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	117.0	180.0	236.8	234.4	198.6	320.0
Total, countries shown	356.9	481.5	586.8	592.0	562.2	617.0
	Oriental					
Greece	128.3	185.6	164.0	205.3	276.9	243.0
Turkey	214.4	269.0	217.8	197.4	289.7	319.7
Total, countries shown	342.7	454.6	381.8	402.7	566.6	562.7

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service.

British Tobacco Situation

In the United Kingdom, largest foreign market for U. S. tobacco, gross clearances of tobacco are a measure of total use by manufacturers, both for domestic consumption and export. Gross clearances, which had increased almost steadily since 1953, declined 3 percent in 1962--the year of the Royal College of Physicians report on smoking and health. These clearances recovered in 1963, although they still remained below the levels of 1960 and 1961. In the first half of 1964, gross clearances were nearly 1½ percent below a year earlier. The decline was associated with a reduction in exports of manufactured tobacco, since domestic consumption held even with the year-earlier level. Gross clearances of flue-cured in January-June 1964 totaled about 143 million pounds, compared with 144 million a year earlier. Flue-cured from the United States, which made up 48 percent of the total, declined 3 percent from a year ago. Gross clearances of flue-cured from the 3 Commonwealth suppliers--Rhodesias and Nyasaland , India, and Canada--were up slightly, resulting from a moderate increase in Canadian and some increase in Rhodesian; gross clearances of Indian flue-cured declined 4 percent.

Domestic consumption (net clearances from bond) in January-June 1964 were about the same as a year earlier, although 6 percent below the same months of 1961. Prices of cigarettes, which make up over 85 percent of total tobacco consumption in the United Kingdom, were raised the equivalent of around 5 cents a pack on major nonfilter tip brands in April 1964, following an increase that month in the duty on unmanufactured tobacco. In August, several manufacturers raised cigarette prices again by the equivalent of about 1 cent a pack, resulting in a price of major brands of nonfilter tip cigarettes of around 69 cents per pack of 20. Filter-tip cigarettes are cheaper than nonfilter tip cigarettes in Britain, and the lower prices undoubtedly are a factor in the rise in filter-tips to nearly one-third of total sales in 1963. The proportion of filter-tip cigarettes affects total consumption on a tobacco poundage basis, since filter-tips generally require less tobacco than nonfilter tips.

The United Kingdom is second only to the United States in exports of cigarettes. Britain's exports of manufactured tobacco, mostly consisting of cigarettes, have trended downwards. In January-June 1964, exports of cigarettes were nearly a fifth below the comparable 1963 period. Fewer cigarettes than a year ago were shipped to Commonwealth destinations of Aden, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Persian Gulf States, but more went to Gibraltar and Cyprus. Among the other markets, Kuwait, Sudan, France, West Germany, Togo, and Arabian States reduced their takings, but Libya, French Somaliland, the Netherlands, Egypt, Canary Islands, and Iraq increased theirs.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco in the year ended June 30, 1964, totaled 325 million pounds--14 percent above the previous year when they were lowest since 1953-54. Imports from the United States rose 26 percent, compared with a gain of 2½ percent in imports from Rhodesias-Nyasaland, and about 12 percent from India and Canada. (See table 17). The main duty on unmanufactured tobacco imported into the United Kingdom from non-Commonwealth

Table 16.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports 1/			Stocks Dec. 31 3/	Gross clearances from bond 4/			Exports of manufactured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco
	From U.S. 2/	From Commonwealth countries 2/	Total		Non-preferential 2/	Preferential 2/	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	144	146	306	445	180	91	271	43	4
1951	212	131	355	498	183	104	287	51	7
1952	67	143	224	430	172	108	280	47	12
1953	174	127	316	452	167	116	283	45	9
1954	160	139	312	468	168	122	290	41	4
1955	179	149	344	507	173	125	298	44	4
1956	160	146	318	523	173	127	300	45	3
1957	168	141	319	529	169	135	304	41	3
1958	164	145	316	529	172	138	310	41	2
1959	140	157	301	509	171	144	315	34	2
1960	177	180	362	538	167	152	319	31	5
1961	157	182	345	563	161	156	317	31	3
1962	106	168	280	540	153	154	307	28	4
1963 5/	145	174	325	536	155	159	314	29	3
Jan.-July									
1960	32	94	129	6/ 444	*84	*77	*161	19	4
1961	19	105	126	6/ 474	*84	*79	*163	19	1
1962	15	103	121	6/ 502	*75	*75	*150	17	2
1963	31	93	127	6/ 468	*77	*78	*155	17	2
1964	33	86	125	6/ 478	*74	*79	*153	14	2

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco. 2/ The full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas is 2 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. 3/ Beginning with 1957, stocks not strictly comparable with prior years. 4/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export. 5/ Subject to revision. 6/ Stocks as of June 30. *Jan.-June.

Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Table 17.--Unmanufactured tobacco imports into the United Kingdom from major sources, 1950-64

Year ending June 30	United States	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	India	Canada	Turkey	Greece	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	162.4	64.9	46.6	15.0	13.7	1.3	5.5	309.4
1951	146.7	82.6	42.1	20.2	1.9	1.0	6.9	301.4
1952	223.1	62.0	43.8	36.2	1.9	1.2	10.8	379.0
1953	105.0	74.0	32.3	12.4	1.2	.8	14.7	240.4
1954	127.4	69.4	34.0	32.3	2.1	1.0	14.6	280.8
1955	151.9	82.7	36.1	40.2	3.5	1.6	10.9	326.9
1956	208.5	60.8	40.2	21.1	3.3	1.9	9.7	345.5
1957	148.6	91.6	36.0	30.4	2.2	.1	7.5	316.4
1958	162.1	78.4	45.6	21.8	2.2	1.4	5.7	317.2
1959	157.7	73.2	47.2	28.8	.3	.2	7.0	314.4
1960	147.2	90.9	39.5	32.1	.1	.3	6.8	316.9
1961	166.7	107.3	45.1	36.3	.4	.3	6.4	362.5
1962	154.0	101.0	37.9	33.7	.3	.4	5.9	333.2
1963	117.5	94.3	32.5	32.2	.4	.3	6.9	284.1
1964 1/	147.8	96.7	36.3	36.1	.4	.4	7.7	325.4
	Percentage change							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1950-54 to 1964	-3.3	37.0	-8.8	55.6	-90.5	-63.6	-26.7	7.7
1963 to 1964	25.8	2.5	11.7	12.1	0	33.3	11.6	14.5
	Percentage distribution							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1950	52.5	21.0	15.1	4.9	4.4	.4	1.7	100.0
1951	48.6	27.4	14.0	6.7	.6	.3	2.4	100.0
1952	58.9	16.4	11.5	9.6	.5	.3	2.8	100.0
1953	43.7	30.8	13.4	5.2	.5	.3	6.1	100.0
1954	45.4	24.7	12.1	11.5	.7	.4	5.2	100.0
1955	46.5	25.3	11.0	12.3	1.1	.5	3.3	100.0
1956	60.4	17.6	11.6	6.1	1.0	.5	2.8	100.0
1957	47.0	28.9	11.4	9.6	.7	---	2.4	100.0
1958	51.1	24.7	14.4	6.9	.7	.4	1.8	100.0
1959	50.2	23.3	15.0	9.1	.1	.1	2.2	100.0
1960	46.5	28.6	12.5	10.1	---	.1	2.2	100.0
1961	46.0	29.6	12.4	10.0	.1	.1	1.8	100.0
1962	46.2	30.3	11.4	10.1	.1	.1	1.8	100.0
1963	41.4	33.2	11.4	11.3	.1	.1	2.5	100.0
1964	45.4	29.7	11.2	11.1	.1	.1	2.4	100.0

1/ Subject to revision.

Basic data compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

sources is equivalent to $10.83 a pound, and from Commonwealth sources, $10.61½ a pound. The preferential margin thus accorded Commonwealth sources is equivalent to 21½ cents a pound. Import duties on tobacco account for nearly 80 percent of the retail price of major cigarette brands sold in the United Kingdom.

At the end of June 1964, stocks of tobacco in the United Kingdom totaled 478 million pounds--10 million more than a year earlier. Stocks amounted to about 18½ months' use, as represented by July 1963-June 1964 gross clearances. A year earlier, stocks were equal to about 18 months' use, and 2 years earlier they were equal to 20 months' use. In the 7 years before 1962, midyear holdings ranged between 17 and 18 months' duration. On June 30, 1964, British manufacturers' stocks of U. S. flue-cured, at 219 million pounds, were up 1 percent from a year earlier. Stocks of Rhodesian flue-cured, at 110 million pounds and Canadian, at 59 million, increased 4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. But stocks of Indian flue-cured, at about 52½ million pounds, declined 5 percent. Mid-1964 holdings of Nyasaland dark fire-cured and air- and sun-cured gained moderately, while stocks of air- and sun-cured from India rose more than an eighth.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN-GROWN TOBACCO 2/

Foreign-grown tobacco is imported into this country mainly for blending with domestic types in the manufacture of cigarettes and cigars. Imports for consumption in the year ended June 30, 1964, totaled 166 million pounds--2 percent above 1962-63 and a new high. As usual, about three-fourths of the 1963-64 imports was cigarette leaf and nearly all the rest was for use in cigars. Imports of cigarette leaf declined a little, but a big jump occurred in imports of scrap--small pieces of leaves used chiefly in cigars.

Cigarette leaf imports, at 124 million pounds, were down 2½ percent from the previous year, attributable to reduced imports in January-June 1964, when U. S. cigarette manufacture fell below the year-earlier level. Receipts from Turkey and Greece declined 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively; imports from Yugoslavia rose a fifth.

Imports for consumption consist principally of merchandise released from Customs custody immediately upon arrival (direct entries) plus withdrawals from bonded warehouses. General imports or total arrivals from abroad represent direct entries plus that placed in bonded storage warehouses. In the year ended June 30, 1964, total arrivals of cigarette leaf dropped 29 percent from a year earlier, and were only about half the relatively high total 2 years earlier. General imports from Turkey fell sharply, but those from Greece increased nearly a third. During January-July 1964, general imports from both these sources were below year-earlier levels. (See table 20).

2/ Imports of tobacco are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed-equivalent basis.

Table 18--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Year ending June 30				January-July		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	1963 1/	1964 1/	1964 as a percentage of 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Cigarette leaf:							
Unstemmed:							
Turkey	67.9	79.9	83.4	79.6	49.3	43.7	89
Greece	28.6	33.8	29.7	28.9	16.9	17.7	105
Yugoslavia	4.6	6.6	8.4	10.1	5.2	6.0	115
Syria	1.0	1.0	.3	.4	.2	.2	100
Italy	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	.7	58
Cyprus	.9	.7	.6	.8	.4	.5	125
Total 2/	106.9	126.4	127.0	123.9	75.3	70.4	93
Cigar leaf (filler):							
Cuba:							
Stemmed	8.2	4.5	1.7	.6	.7	.3	43
Unstemmed	3.6	4.4	1.9	1.4	.8	.8	100
Philippine Republic							
Stemmed	.3	0	1.0	.2	.9	.2	22
Unstemmed	3/	.2	.1	3/	3/	3/	---
Colombia	3/	.5	.7	.1	0	3/	---
Brazil	3/	.4	.9	.6	.7	.4	57
Paraguay	3/	.4	.2	.1	3/	.1	---
Dominican Republic	.1	.4	.7	.5	.1	.4	400
Mexico	0	3/	.4	.7	.1	.4	400
Total 2/	12.3	10.9	7.9	4.6	4.0	3.0	75
Scrap:							
Cuba	13.6	10.4	4.1	2.6	2.1	1.5	71
Philippine Republic	8.2	9.0	10.0	13.0	8.4	7.4	88
Peru	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	3/	---
Colombia	.1	2.2	4.1	6.8	2.6	4.4	169
Dominican Republic	.1	2.3	3.7	7.3	2.7	5.2	193
Netherlands	.1	3/	.1	.1	.1	3/	---
Indonesia	3/	.5	.7	1.5	.5	1.1	220
Brazil	3/	.1	1.1	2.5	1.0	1.8	180
Argentina	3/	.1	.4	.3	.2	.2	100
Total 2/	23.1	26.9	26.6	36.9	19.2	22.9	119
Cigar wrapper (unst.):							
Indonesia	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Cuba	.6	.7	.3	.1	.2	3/	---
Total 2/	.7	.7	.4	.2	.2	.1	50
Total imports 4/	144.1	165.3	162.7	165.9	98.9	96.7	98

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census

Table 19.--Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States, owned by manufacturers and dealers on specified dates

Year and date	Manufacturers		Dealers		Total unstemmed basis Revised 1/
	Unstemmed	Stemmed	Unstemmed	Stemmed	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1960					
January 1	14.2	9.1	0.5	0.5	28.1
April 1	16.3	11.8	4.6	.6	38.3
July 1	24.7	11.1	6.0	.4	46.8
October 1	23.8	10.8	6.3	.4	45.8
1961					
January 1	22.2	10.3	6.7	.8	44.3
April 1	22.4	10.5	5.5	1.7	44.9
July 1	21.7	10.5	4.5	2.0	43.7
October 1	20.4	10.5	4.0	2.4	42.4
1962					
January 1	18.7	11.4	4.3	2.7	42.6
April 1	18.5	10.6	3.9	2.6	40.9
July 1	16.3	9.6	3.0	2.7	36.5
October 1	15.0	7.8	2.7	2.5	32.2
1963					
January 1	13.3	7.2	2.5	2.4	29.2
April 1	11.2	6.3	2.4	2.2	25.5
July 1	9.7	5.1	2.5	2.0	22.2
October 1	8.8	4.6	2.7	1.7	20.4
1964					
January 1	8.5	4.0	2.6	1.6	18.9
April 1	7.3	4.0	2.1	1.4	16.9
July 1	6.2	3.5	2.0	1.4	14.9

1/ Revised due to the change in conversion factor as published in Tobacco Stocks Report as of July 1, 1964, USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Tobacco Division.

Table 20.--United States general imports of tobacco from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country	Average 1958-61	Year ending, June 30			January-July		
		1962	1963	1964	1963	1964	1964 as a percentage of 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Cigarette leaf (unstemmed)							
Turkey	81.9	130.5	83.7	39.4	63.8	35.3	55
Greece	35.4	33.9	29.6	39.3	29.4	25.9	88
Other countries	13.8	18.9	13.8	11.4	8.0	8.6	108
Total	131.1	183.3	127.1	90.1	101.2	69.8	69
Scrap:							
Turkey	1.1	1.9	.7	.1	.7	.1	100
Greece	.1	0	0	0	0	0	---
Total 2/	1.3	2.6	.8	.1	.7	.1	14
Total cigarette tobacco	132.4	185.9	127.9	90.2	101.9	69.9	69
Cigar wrapper (unstemmed)							
Cuba	.6	.5	0	0	0	0	---
Indonesia	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	---
Total 2/	.7	.5	.1	.2	1/	.3	---
Cigar filler (stemmed):							
Cuba	8.1	4.8	0	0	0	0	---
Philippine Republic	.3	0	2.0	1.0	2.1	.7	33
Brazil	1/	1/	1.9	.3	1.8	.2	11
Total 2/	8.4	4.8	4.5	2.5	3.9	1.9	49
Cigar filler (unstemmed)							
Cuba	19.7	9.4	0	0	0	0	---
Philippine Republic	1.9	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	200
Dominican Republic	2.3	8.2	6.5	12.6	3.7	11.2	303
Colombia	1.8	8.1	8.1	16.5	6.5	15.4	237
Brazil	.5	.9	2.9	6.5	2.0	6.3	315
Paraguay	.4	.4	1.8	.5	.7	.7	100
Indonesia	.4	1.7	.8	3.2	1/	1.9	---
Netherlands	.4	.1	1/	.2	1/	.2	---
Peru	1.5	1/	.4	0	0	0	---
Argentina	1/	.1	.4	.4	1/	.5	---
Mexico	1/	1/	.9	1.3	.4	.8	200
Jamaica	1/	.2	.2	1/	0	0	---
Other countries	1/	.1	.1	.2	1/	.2	---
Total	29.0	29.4	22.3	41.6	13.6	37.4	275
Scrap:							
Cuba	7.8	4.0	0	0	0	0	---
Philippine Republic	8.1	10.8	9.8	10.1	6.5	6.2	95
Dominican Republic	1/	.1	.2	.9	.3	.7	---
Colombia	1/	1/	.1	1/	0	0	---
Brazil	1/	.2	.3	.2	.1	.3	300
Paraguay	.1	1/	.2	1/	.1	.1	100
Indonesia	1/	0	0	.1	0	.1	---
Netherlands	.1	1/	.2	1/	.2	0	---
Argentina	1/	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1	100
Honduras	0	1/	1/	.1	1/	.1	---
Other countries	.7	.9	.5	.5	.2	.2	100
Total	16.8	16.1	11.9	12.3	7.4	7.8	105
Total cigar tobacco	54.9	50.8	38.8	56.6	24.9	47.4	190
Grand total	187.3	236.7	166.7	146.8	126.8	117.3	93

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Includes quantities from other countries not separately listed. Details may not add to total, due to rounding. Note: General imports include all arrivals in the United States as distinguished from "imports for consumption" which represent merchandise entering into domestic consumption channels.

Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco on July 1, 1964, amounted to 260 million pounds--37 million less than 1 year earlier and 42 million less than the peak holdings 2 years earlier.

Imports for consumption of Philippine scrap in 1963-64 increased 3 million pounds to 13 million, but imports of filler from this source declined. There is a duty-free quota for Philippine cigar filler and scrap tobacco of 5.2 million pounds for 1964, and it will be 3.9 million for 1965-67. Imports from the Philippines in excess of the duty-free quota are dutiable at the same preferential rates applicable to Cuban tobacco prior to the embargo.

In 1963-64 compared with the previous year, sharply increased quantities of scrap tobacco but less cigar filler was imported for consumption from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Brazil. More scrap than a year earlier was imported from Indonesia and more cigar filler from Mexico. Imports for consumption of Cuban tobacco (withdrawals from stocks already in the United States) continued to decline. July 1, 1964, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States were nearly 15 million pounds (unstemmed weight)--about 7 million less than a year earlier. (See table 19.) Recent holdings were about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million less than average July 1 stocks in this country in 1956-58, prior to the Castro regime in Cuba.

General imports of cigar tobacco in 1963-64 were 46 percent above 1962-63. During January-July 1964, they jumped 90 percent above a year earlier. General imports of unstemmed cigar filler from Colombia, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Indonesia rose sharply in 1963-64. More also arrived from Mexico but substantially less from Paraguay. General imports of stemmed cigar filler (from the Philippines and Brazil) dropped in 1963-64, while general imports of scrap from the Philippine Republic were a little higher than the year before. (See table 20.)

On July 1, 1964, stocks of Philippine tobacco in the United States amounted to a little under $14\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--13 percent below 1 year earlier and 20 percent below record holdings 2 years earlier. Stocks of other foreign-grown cigar leaf (other than Cuban and Philippine) totaled about $48\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds (unstemmed weight), 45 percent higher than 1 year earlier and more than double holdings 2 years earlier. Stocks by source of importation, in farm-sales weight equivalent, are shown on page 58.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-cured, Types 11-14

Domestic Use and Exports

In 1963-64, the total flue-cured disappearance (calculated by subtracting July 1, 1964, stocks from the total of July 1, 1963, stocks and 1963 production) was 1,274 million pounds--66 million more than a year earlier and 7 million above 2 years earlier. The increase in disappearance was due to the increase in exports; domestic use at 772 million pounds was down a little,

partly reflecting the 1.4 percent decrease in cigarette manufacture from 1962-63 to 1963-64. By the beginning of the 1964-65 marketing year, the rate of cigarette output had shown a substantial recovery from the sharp dip in early 1964. If the recent level is maintained, domestic use of flue-cured in 1964-65 would be a little above 1963-64. Filter-tip cigarettes, which require less leaf tobacco per unit of output, continue to gain a larger share of the market; also, the use of tobacco sheet and stem material in cigarettes might increase further.

The 1963-64 exports of flue-cured tobacco at 502 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were 71 million pounds greater than in 1962-63. The better tobacco available and the sharp recovery in British takings were major factors increasing 1963-64 exports. Exports in 1964-65 may be moderately below 1963-64 because of the excessive supplies of lower priced Rhodesian flue-cured and of other competitive foreign tobaccos.

A steadily increasing proportion of the flue-cured tobacco exports is being shipped in stemmed form; in 1963-64 about 20 percent was exported stemmed compared with 4 percent 5 years earlier.

In 1963-64, the United Kingdom took one-third of the total flue-cured exported by the United States; its takings on an unstemmed equivalent basis were 36 percent greater than in 1962-63 and nearly even with 1961-62. West Germany, the second ranking outlet, took 22 percent more than in 1962-63 and more than in any previous year. Exports to Japan, third ranking outlet, were up about one-half and to the Netherlands and Belgium up nearly one-fourth over a year earlier. Other countries taking more in 1963-64 than a year earlier were Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, and Egypt. Australia, fifth ranking outlet, took approximately the same in 1963-64 as in 1962-63--also Thailand, Portugal, and Uruguay. Countries taking less U. S. flue-cured in 1963-64 than a year earlier were Ireland, Norway, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Taiwan, Mexico, India and Malaysia. Exports to Italy dropped far below the level of the previous 2 years, when Italian production was hard hit by blue mold. None went to Indonesia in 1963-64 in contrast to a significant quantity in 1962-63.

1964-65 Supplies

Carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1964, totaled 2,379 million pounds--nearly 100 million larger than a year earlier and almost 300 million above 2 years earlier. Reflecting the decrease in allotments, 1964 acreage at 625,700 is a tenth below 1963 and one of the smallest on record. For all Belts combined, yields per acre, indicated as of September 1, average 2,055 pounds--4 percent above 1963 and a new record. In 1962-64, flue-cured yields per acre averaged 60 percent higher than 10 years earlier.

The September 1 estimate of production is 1,286 million pounds--86 million or 6 percent below 1963, even though acreage was reduced 10 percent. The 1964-65 total supply--this year's crop plus the carryover--at 3,665 million

Table 21.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average: 1947-49	1,174	1,458	2,632	1,108	715	393
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	737	441
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	1,179	736	443
1959	1,081	2,210	3,291	1,185	766	419
1960	1,251	2,106	3,357	1,267	792	475
1961	1,258	2,090	3,348	1,267	782	485
1962	1,408	2,081	3,489	1,208	777	431
1963	1,371	2,282	3,653	1,274	772	502
1964 2/	1,286	2,379	3,665			

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1964 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	54.7	45.0	77.6	6.2	0
1951	52.4	50.7	142.2	9.8	0
1952	50.3	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0
1953	52.8	47.9	151.4	11.9	0
1954	52.7	47.9	130.2	9.9	0
1955	52.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	0
1956	51.5	48.9	319.9	22.5	0
1957	55.4	50.8	107.8	11.1	28.1
1958	58.2	54.6	144.8	13.4	64.8
1959	58.3	55.5	55.3	5.1	18.7
1960	60.4	55.5	51.8	4.1	31.2
1961	64.3	55.5	70.5	5.6	54.1
1962	60.1	56.1	237.2	16.8	226.9
1963	58.0	56.6	277.2	20.2	268.3
1964		57.2	6/	6/	
Total	---	---	2,229.8	---	692.1

1/ Year beginning July 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.
4/ As reported by Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation; actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.
5/ An additional 78.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953. 6/ By mid-September 97 million pounds, 15 percent of deliveries, were placed under loan.

pounds is slightly above 1963-64 and second largest on record. Supplies are about 3 times prospective disappearance. Before the buildup in supplies resulting from the big crops of 1962 and 1963, the supply was 2.6 times disappearance. Carryover next July 1 will likely be the largest since 1957.

The 1965 national marketing quota and acreage allotment for flue-cured will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by December 1. Shortly after the announcement, growers of flue-cured will vote in a referendum on whether or not they favor marketing quotas on their 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. For marketing quotas to continue in effect, approval by at least two-thirds of those voting is required. Marketing quotas have been in effect on flue-cured tobacco every year for 25 years. In the last referendum (held December 12, 1961), 98.1 percent of the voters favored marketing quotas on their next 3 crops. By law, Government price support is mandatory when marketing quotas are in effect.

Prices and Price Support

The 1964 auction market prices for all flue-cured sold this season through September 18 averaged about 57½ cents per pound, about the same as in the similar period last season. By Belts, however, there were differences from last season as shown in the later discussion. Markets did not hold sales September 8-9 and September 21-23 in order to relieve congestion in processing plants. Beginning with Friday, October 2, there are to be no sales on Fridays until further notice.

Price supports were available on untied tobacco graded as lugs, primings, and nondescript grades of lugs and primings during the first 7 days of the current marketing season in the 4 Belts that prior to 1962 had sales of only tied tobacco. For tied tobacco sold in these 4 Belts, price support is available during their entire marketing seasons. Price supports for untied tobacco on a grade basis are 6 cents per pound lower than for tied tobacco. The overall support level for the 1964 crop is 57.2 cents per pound--six-tenths of a cent above last season.

In the Georgia-Florida Belt, where all tobacco traditionally has been marketed untied, auctions ran from July 29 through September 4. Volume sold was 12 percent less than last year. Prices averaged 58.6 cents per pound, compared with 56.9 cents in 1963. Growers placed about 3 million pounds under Government loan compared with 5½ million in 1963.

Auctioning in the Border Belt began August 6. During the first 7 sales days when untied tobacco could be price-supported, 35 million pounds, about three-fourths of total sales, were marketed in this form. In the comparable period last season, 37 million pounds were marketed untied in the Border Belt. Through September 18, about 285 million pounds of tobacco had been marketed in this Belt at an average of 59.3 cents per pound; in the similar period of 1963 the average price was 58.7 cents per pound. Through September 18, about 14 percent of total market deliveries was placed under Government loan, about the same proportion as a year earlier.

Auctions in the Eastern Belt started August 27. During the first 7 sales days when untied tobacco could be price-supported, about 26 million pounds, 44 percent of the total, were marketed in this form. During the comparable 1963 period, about $14\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds of untied tobacco were marketed. For the season through September 18, about 158 million pounds had been marketed in this Belt at an average of $53\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. In the similar period of 1963, prices averaged 56 cents per pound. The 1964 average is expected to rise when better qualities come in greater volume later this season. Through September 18, about 30 percent of market deliveries was placed under Government loan; in the year-earlier period, 11 percent went under Government loan.

In the Middle Belt, markets opened September 10. During the first 7 sales days, untied tobacco totaled 8 million pounds, about a fourth of the total sold. This compares with 2.7 million pounds sold untied in this Belt last year. For sales through September 18, prices averaged 54.2 cents per pound compared with 55.9 cents in the similar year-earlier period. The 1964 average will rise when better qualities come in greater volume later this season. About 23 percent went under Government loan compared with 11 percent a year earlier.

Old Belt markets opened for the first time on September 24, after a 2-day delay when all markets remained closed to clear congestion in processing plants.

During the whole 1963 season, 277 million pounds of flue-cured were placed under Government loan--the largest quantity in 7 years. In the year ended June 30, 1964, about 55 million pounds were sold by the Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation--the organization that carries on the Government price support operations for this kind of tobacco. Loan stocks of flue-cured on June 30, 1964, totaled 696 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--a rise of 47 percent from a year earlier. In July and August, "Stabilization" sold 4 million pounds; through September 18 about 97 million pounds of the current crop had been received under Government loan.

With a marketing quota in effect, the 1965 overall price support would be calculated by increasing the 1959 support level in accordance with the percentage increase in the parity index, comparing the 1959 index with the average of this index in calendar years 1962, 1963, and 1964. (The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.) If the parity index continues near its recent level for the rest of 1964, the support level for 1965 flue-cured would be about 4 percent above the 1959 level and one-half cent higher than this season's support level of 57.2 cents per pound.

Burley, Type 31

Domestic Use and Exports

Disappearance of burley in the October 1963-September 1964 marketing year is estimated at 577 million pounds, about 1 percent less than the previous year and the first decline in 6 years.

The 1963-64 domestic disappearance is estimated at about 523 million pounds, 8 million below 1962-63. In October 1963-July 1964, cigarette manufacture--major outlet for burley--was down 2½ percent from a year earlier, the drop occurring following publication of the smoking-health report in mid-January. Smoking tobacco and plug chewing are secondary outlets for burley. In October 1963-July 1964, smoking tobacco output was up 18 percent, the increase also occurring after the smoking-health report was issued; plug chewing increased 5½ percent.

Burley exports in 1963-64 may be near 54 million pounds farm-sales weight--a little above 1962-63. During October 1963-July 1964, reported burley exports were 4 percent smaller than a year ago. Compared with a year earlier, a larger proportion of the total shipped thus far has gone out in stemmed form. West Germany and Sweden--the 2 leading burley markets--reduced takings 23 percent and 3 percent, respectively. Moderately less than a year earlier was also reported as shipped to the Netherlands and Denmark, and sharply less to Italy, Austria, and Hong Kong. On the other hand, shipments to Portugal and Mexico rose 2 percent and 52 percent respectively, and those to Finland were nearly twice, and to Thailand were nearly 3 times year-earlier levels. Increased exports also went to Switzerland and Belgium, and a substantial quantity went to Poland, in contrast to none a year earlier.

1964-65 Supplies

Carryover of burley on October 1, 1964, is estimated at near 1,406 million pounds, 14 percent above a year earlier and surpassing any previous October 1. The September estimate of the 1964 crop is 617 million pounds--18 percent less than harvested in 1963. Acreage is down a tenth, since allotments were reduced 10 percent below 1963. This year's prospective yield per acre is below the 1963 record high. Extremely hot weather and drought in Kentucky and some other areas reduced the estimate of the 1964 crop from earlier expectations.

The 1964-65 total supply of burley--carryover plus the new crop--will be about 2,023 million pounds, about 2 percent more than in 1963-64 and the highest on record. Prospective 1964-65 supplies are equal to about 3.5 times probable disappearance, about the same as in 1963-64. In the 1959-62 marketing years, this ratio varied between 3.0 and 3.2. Carryover stocks of burley on October 1, 1965, will probably show a further increase over the estimated level of this year.

Government loan stocks of burley on August 31, 1964, amounted to 290 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent), compared with 94 million 1 year earlier and only 33 million 2 years earlier. However, end of August 1964 stocks do not reflect recent sales of approximately 31 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent), around four-fifths from the 1957 and 1959-61 crops and the rest from the 1962 and 1963 crops.

The 1965 burley marketing quota and acreage allotment will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1, 1965. Shortly after the

Table 22.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1947-49	550	939	1,489	530	493	37
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33
1955	470	1,347	1,817	518	484	34
1956	506	1,299	1,805	510	482	28
1957	488	1,295	1,783	506	478	28
1958	465	1,277	1,742	518	483	35
1959	502	1,224	1,726	535	499	36
1960	485	1,191	1,676	549	508	41
1961	580	1,127	1,707	570	525	45
1962	675	1,137	1,812	584	531	53
1963	755	1,228	1,983	*577	*523	*54
1964 2/	617	*1,406	*2,023			

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1964 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	49.0	45.7	44.2	8.9	0
1951	51.2	49.8	97.3	15.7	0
1952	50.3	49.5	103.9	16.0	0
1953	52.5	46.6	102.1	18.1	0
1954	49.8	46.4	221.4	33.2	0
1955	58.6	46.2	73.1	15.6	0
1956	63.6	48.1	6.0	1.2	0
1957	60.3	51.7	16.6	3.4	5/ 5.5
1958	66.1	55.4	11.2	2.4	1.2
1959	60.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	5/ 7.1
1960	64.3	57.2	8.4	1.7	5/ 7.3
1961	66.5	57.2	10.3	1.8	5/ 9.7
1962	58.6	57.8	63.5	9.4	5/ 60.3
1963	59.1	58.3	202.8	26.9	5/199.2
1964		58.9			
Total	---	---	974.0	---	5/290.3

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.
4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.
5/ A total of about 31 million pounds have been sold from the designated crops.
* Preliminary estimates.

announcement, growers will vote in a referendum on whether or not they favor quotas on the 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. Approval by at least two-thirds of the farmers voting is necessary before marketing quotas can continue in effect. In the last referendum (February 1962), 99 percent of the growers voting favored marketing quotas on their next 3 crops.

Price Supports and Prices

The price support level for the 1964 burley crop is 58.9 cents a pound--six-tenths of a cent or 1 percent above the overall level for the 1963 crop. Support levels for the 1965 crop of burley and other eligible kinds will be determined by comparing the average of the parity index for calendar 1962, 1963, and 1964 with the 1959 index and adjusting the respective 1959 support levels in accordance with the percentage change between the two periods. (The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.) Should the parity index for the rest of this year remain near the level of recent months, the overall support level for 1965 burley will be 1 percent higher than the 58.9 cents in effect for the current crop.

The 1963 burley crop sold at an average price of 59.1 cents a pound, a half-cent above 1962 but otherwise lowest since 1955. About 27 percent of the crop went under loan, the largest proportion in 9 years.

Auction markets for sales of the 1964 crop are expected to begin in late November.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of Maryland tobacco in the October 1963-September 1964 marketing year is estimated at near 31 million pounds, approximately the same as in 1962-63. Domestic use is estimated at about 19 million pounds, down a little from the previous year. The major outlet for Maryland is in the manufacture of cigarettes, which in the first 10 months of the 1963-64 marketing year declined $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent from a year ago. Certain grades of Maryland are also used as fillers in some cigars, the quantity depending on availability and prices of desired grades.

Exports of Maryland tobacco in the year just ending may approximate $11\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, farm-sales weight, a little higher than in 1962-63. In the first 10 months of 1963-64, exports were 4 percent below a year earlier, but are expected to run ahead in the last 2 months of the year. Shipments to Switzerland, accounting for over half of the total, declined 16 percent. But this was partly offset by sharp increases in exports to Belgium,

3/ For marketing quota purposes, carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year (the 12-month period, October 1 through September 30). Disappearance is calculated on the October-September basis.

West Germany, France, Spain, and Tunisia. More than a year earlier also went to South Viet Nam, but moderately less to the Netherlands. Only a minor quantity was reported exported as yet to Portugal, which in recent years has taken approximately 1 million pounds annually.

1964-65 Supplies

Carryover of Maryland tobacco on January 1, 1965, may be around 80 million pounds, 4½ percent more than a year earlier and largest for that date on record. The September estimate of the 1964 Maryland crop is 39 million pounds--about 5 million more than 1963-crop marketings. Acreage is up 13 percent from 1963, when it was sharply curtailed because of plant shortages and persistent drought; the average yield per acre is estimated to be up over a sixth. The 1964 allotments for most farms are the same as in 1963. This year's crop plus the estimated carryover will provide a 1964-65 supply of 119 million pounds--8 percent above 1963-64 and largest on record.

The 1965 marketing quota and acreage allotment for Maryland tobacco will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1, 1965. Marketing quotas for the 1963-65 crops were approved by a large majority of growers voting in a February 1963 referendum.

Price Supports and Prices

The 1964 crop of Maryland tobacco, to be marketed next spring and summer, will receive Government price support at an average level of 52.3 cents a pound--½ cent or 1 percent above the 1963 support level. The support level for 1965 Maryland tobacco will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured (see page 40), but with consideration given to what would have been the 1959 support level for Maryland had a marketing quota been in effect on that year's crop. If the parity index for the rest of this year stays near the level of recent months, the overall support level for 1965 Maryland tobacco will be 1 percent higher than the 52.3 cents in effect for the current crop.

This year, auction sales for 1963-crop Maryland began April 28 and ended July 10. Also, the Baltimore hogshead market opened for competitive bidding on April 30. Auction sales totaled 28.0 million pounds and averaged 42.5 cents per pound, 11 cents less than in the previous season and lowest in 9 years. Sales volume declined 15 percent and quality was well below average because of extreme drought during the planting and growing season. The Government support level for 1963-crop Maryland was 51.8 cents a pound. Deliveries for Government loan amounted to over three-tenths of marketings, the largest proportion of Maryland tobacco ever to go under loan. In the previous season, loan deliveries amounted to about 15 percent of the crop.

In addition to the volume sold at this year's auctions, about 6.4 million pounds were received at the Baltimore hogshead market by September 21.

Table 23.--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks following Jan. 1 1/	Supply	Disappearance 2/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1947-49	38.0	45.8	83.8	35.6	27.6	8.0
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.0	12.0
1958	31.1	70.9	102.0	39.4	24.1	15.3
1959	31.2	64.2	95.4	32.3	20.4	11.9
1960	34.7	61.7	96.4	35.6	23.6	12.0
1961	38.8	60.6	99.4	32.6	20.7	11.9
1962	40.6	67.3	107.9	30.7	19.5	11.2
1963	#34.0	76.5	110.5	*30.5	*19.0	*11.5
1964 3/	39.0	*80.0	*119.0			

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1964 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	48.2	48.6	5.5	13.8	0
1951	44.8	No price support 6/			
1952	48.8	No price support 6/			
1953	54.5	50.4	6.7	16.5	0
1954	40.3	No price support 6/			
1955	50.8	No price support 6/			
1956	51.7	47.0	3.3	9.0	0
1957	44.9	48.0	5.9	15.3	1.7
1958	62.5	50.8	1.1	3.6	.3
1959	61.6	No price support 6/			
1960	63.8	50.8	1.6	4.6	.5
1961	62.0	50.8	3.7	9.5	1.6
1962	55.8	51.3	6.0	14.8	2.9
1963	7/42.5	51.8	10.4	30.6	10.4
1964		52.3			
Total	---	---	44.2	---	17.4

1/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--October 1 through September 30. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ Marketing quota not in effect since over one-third of growers voting disapproved. 7/ Auction market average.

* Preliminary estimates. # Auction sales plus hogshead market receipts.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

Domestic Use and Exports

Disappearance of the fire-cured types in the marketing year that began October 1963 is estimated at about 49 million pounds--slightly below 1962-63. Domestic use is estimated at about 24 million pounds, moderately less than in 1962-63; both Virginia and the Kentucky-Tennessee types are estimated to have declined some. The main outlet for the fire-cured types is in snuff manufacture, which in October 1963-July 1964 was 2 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Exports of fire-cured in 1963-64 are placed at a little over 25 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--slightly above those in the preceding year. In the first 10 months of the 1963-64 marketing year, exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured were 7 percent below a year earlier. France and the Netherlands, first and second ranking outlets, increased takings 9 percent and 3 percent, respectively, and shipments to Sweden were up substantially. On the other hand, exports to Switzerland and Belgium dropped about a fourth and a sixth, respectively. Shipments to the Congo Republic were only a small fraction of those a year earlier, while none was reported exported to Italy in contrast to a significant quantity a year earlier.

In the first 10 months of 1963-64, exports of Virginia fire-cured were 17 percent above a year earlier. Around 45 percent of the total was shipped to Norway, which increased takings sharply. Sweden, West Germany, and Switzerland also took substantially more than a year earlier, but exports to the United Kingdom dropped about a half.

1964-65 Supplies

Carryover of Virginia fire-cured, type 21, on October 1, 1964, is estimated at near 16½ million pounds, over a sixth less than a year earlier and lowest on record. The September estimate of this year's crop is about 9-3/4 million pounds, 57 percent larger than the 1963 outturn. Acreage allotments for most farms are the same as in 1963, but both acreage for harvest and average yield are estimated to be up from last year's drought-reduced levels. The total 1964-65 supply of Virginia fire-cured--production plus estimated carryover--is estimated at 26-1/3 million pounds, virtually the same as in 1963-64.

The October 1, 1964, carryover of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured is estimated at 103½ million pounds--around 10 million higher than a year earlier and the largest October 1 stocks in 6 years. The September estimate of this year's crop is near 44 million pounds, 12 percent less than the relatively large crop of 1963. Acreage for harvest is estimated to be 8 percent less (acreage allotments for most farms were reduced a tenth), and the average yield per acre is estimated to be down some from 1963's record high. The total 1964-65 supply of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured--production plus carryover--is estimated at about 147 million pounds, 3 percent above 1963-64 and the most in 7 years.

Table 24.--Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average: 1947-49	12.9	22.5	35.4	12.8	5.3	7.5
1950	12.8	23.1	35.9	11.3	5.9	5.4
1951	13.4	24.6	38.0	11.0	6.3	4.7
1952	12.2	27.0	39.2	10.5	5.5	5.0
1953	9.2	28.7	37.9	11.7	6.9	4.8
1954	10.6	26.2	36.8	10.2	6.0	4.2
1955	10.5	26.6	37.1	12.7	6.7	6.0
1956	10.7	24.4	35.1	10.3	4.8	5.5
1957	8.6	24.8	33.4	9.6	4.2	5.4
1958	9.4	23.8	33.2	10.7	5.3	5.4
1959	10.0	22.5	32.5	10.3	4.9	5.4
1960	8.9	22.2	31.1	10.2	4.0	6.2
1961	9.8	20.9	30.7	10.8	5.5	5.3
1962	9.5	19.9	29.4	9.2	4.1	5.1
1963	6.2	20.2	26.4	* 9.8	*4.0	*5.8
1964 2/	9.7	*16.6	*26.3			

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1964 4/
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	36.3	34.3	2.4	18.8	0
1951	39.2	37.4	2.6	19.4	0
1952	35.5	37.1	2.4	19.7	0
1953	35.6	35.0	.7	7.6	0
1954	34.4	34.8	2.1	19.8	0
1955	31.3	34.6	1.8	17.1	0
1956	39.5	36.1	1.7	15.9	.5
1957	38.7	38.8	1.0	11.6	.7
1958	36.9	38.8	2.2	23.4	1.2
1959	37.6	38.8	.8	8.1	.4
1960	39.4	38.8	.3	3.3	.1
1961	38.8	38.8	.9	9.8	.5
1962	38.8	39.2	1.2	12.6	.5
1963	35.5	39.6	.4	6.5	.4
1964		40.0			
Total	---	---	20.5	---	4.3

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.

*Preliminary estimates.

Table 25.--Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23 1/: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 2/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average: 1947-49	64.4	132.1	196.5	57.3	30.7	26.6
1950	45.4	141.8	187.2	64.6	30.7	33.9
1951	46.1	122.6	168.7	48.8	25.8	23.0
1952	46.0	119.9	165.9	48.3	24.2	24.1
1953	39.7	117.6	157.3	49.5	26.0	23.5
1954	51.6	107.8	159.4	48.9	23.9	25.0
1955	54.7	110.5	165.2	52.0	24.6	27.4
1956	59.9	113.2	173.1	52.3	27.5	24.8
1957	41.9	120.8	162.7	53.3	29.5	23.8
1958	33.9	109.4	143.3	44.1	24.6	19.5
1959	43.1	99.2	142.3	41.1	22.5	18.6
1960	36.5	101.2	137.7	44.9	23.9	21.0
1961	43.3	92.8	136.1	46.7	17.2	29.5
1962	44.6	89.4	134.0	40.8	21.1	19.7
1963	49.7	93.2	142.9	*39.5	*20.0	*19.5
1964 3/	43.7	*103.5	*147.2			

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks Aug. 31, 1964 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	29.7	34.3	9.8	21.6	0
1951	40.3	37.4	4.9	10.6	0
1952	38.1	37.1	8.5	18.4	0
1953	33.3	35.0	7.5	18.9	0
1954	38.5	34.8	4.8	9.3	0
1955	38.4	34.6	7.9	14.4	0
1956	36.1	36.1	18.6	31.1	1.7
1957	36.4	38.8	13.9	33.1	4.9
1958	38.1	38.8	4.4	12.0	2.0
1959	38.3	38.8	5.3	12.3	3.8
1960	43.3	38.8	3.2	8.7	2.7
1961	40.2	38.8	5.1	11.8	4.4
1962	38.7	39.2	8.6	19.3	8.0
1963	36.9	39.6	13.0	26.2	12.8
1964		40.0			
Total	---	---	115.5	---	40.3

1/ Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.

*Preliminary estimates.

Combined supplies of the fire-cured types for 1964-65 are about 2 percent larger than for 1963-64. Carryover on October 1, 1965, may show relatively little change from its current level.

The 1965 marketing quotas for Virginia fire-cured (type 21) and for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured (types 22-23) will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1. Marketing quotas for the 1964, 1965, and 1966 crops were approved by growers of the 3 types in a referendum held in February 1964.

Price Supports and Prices

The overall support level for this year's crop of fire-cured tobacco is 40.0 cents a pound--1 percent above 1963. The support level of 1965 fire-cured will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 40.) Should the parity index for the rest of this year remain near the level of recent months, the overall support level for the 1965 fire-cured crop will be 1 percent higher than the 40.0 cents in effect for the current crop.

The 1963 season average price for the combined fire-cured types was 36.8 cents a pound, 5 percent below 1962. Virginia fire-cured averaged 35.5 cents, 9 percent below each of the 2 preceding seasons. Kentucky-Tennessee type 22 averaged 37.6 cents, a decline of 5 percent from 1962. For Kentucky-Tennessee type 23, the 1963 season average price was 35.2 cents a pound, 2 percent below the year before.

Growers placed about 13½ million pounds of fire-cured (about 24 percent of the combined crop) under loan. Receipts of Virginia fire-cured were sharply below the previous year, but those of the Kentucky-Tennessee types were largest since 1957.

Dark Air-Cured and Sun-Cured, Types 35-37

Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of dark air-cured and sun-cured for the October 1963-September 1964 marketing year is estimated at about 22¾ million pounds--about 1 million more than in 1962-63. Domestic use is estimated at 19.3 million pounds, an increase of 4 percent over the previous year. The main outlet for dark air-cured in this country is the manufacture of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobacco. Output of these products in October 1963-July 1964 was about 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Indications are that disappearance of types 35-36 increased moderately but that of Virginia sun-cured, type 37, declined around a tenth. (The 1963 crop of Virginia sun-cured was only about half of the previous year's and lowest on record, due to drought.)

Exports of dark air-cured and sun-cured in 1963-64 (including allowance for Black Fat) are estimated at about 3½ million pounds (farm-sales weight), a little higher than in 1962-63. In the first 10 months of 1963-64, exports of Green River were more than a fifth above a year earlier, due to a significant quantity shipped to Australia and some to Belgium. The United Kingdom cut takings 10 percent and appreciably less than a year earlier went

Table 26.--Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1947-49	33.0	71.2	104.2	30.4	21.3	9.1
1950	25.0	76.8	101.8	32.9	22.6	10.3
1951	27.7	68.9	96.6	26.4	18.5	7.9
1952	30.1	70.2	100.3	25.2	19.2	6.0
1953	23.6	75.2	98.8	26.7	20.1	6.6
1954	30.4	72.1	102.5	25.9	16.3	9.6
1955	27.8	76.6	104.4	23.6	18.4	5.2
1956	30.7	80.8	111.5	34.0	23.4	10.6
1957	19.8	77.5	97.3	24.8	18.5	6.3
1958	16.1	72.5	88.6	25.0	17.5	7.5
1959	19.3	63.6	82.9	21.9	16.4	5.5
1960	18.2	61.0	79.2	22.0	17.3	4.7
1961	20.6	57.2	77.8	22.6	17.9	4.7
1962	22.5	55.2	77.7	19.5	16.5	3.0
1963	24.2	58.2	82.4	*20.7	*17.5	*3.2
1964 2/	20.9	*61.7	*82.6			

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1964 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	23.2	30.5	4.1	16.3	0
1951	34.3	33.2	7.3	26.4	0
1952	31.6	33.0	5/9.9	32.9	0
1953	25.2	31.1	7.5	31.8	0
1954	34.3	30.9	7.2	23.7	0
1955	31.8	30.8	6.3	22.7	0
1956	34.0	32.1	6.6	21.5	1.0
1957	36.1	34.5	3.0	15.2	2.3
1958	38.4	34.5	.5	2.7	.3
1959	34.5	34.5	3.7	19.2	3.5
1960	37.4	34.5	2.2	12.2	2.0
1961	37.8	34.5	1.9	9.2	1.8
1962	36.2	34.8	4.1	18.2	3.8
1963	33.3	35.2	8.3	34.3	8.2
1964		35.5			
Total	---	---	72.6	---	22.9

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Through 1957--66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.

5/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but purchased and shipped by mid-1953.

* Preliminary estimates.

Table 27.--Sun-cured tobacco, type 37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average: 1947-49	3.0	3.6	6.6	3.0		
1950	3.6	4.0	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.5
1951	4.0	4.1	8.1	3.8	3.1	.7
1952	3.7	4.3	8.0	4.0	3.4	.6
1953	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.2	2.7	.5
1954	3.7	3.7	7.4	3.2	2.7	.5
1955	3.3	4.2	7.5	2.9	2.1	.8
1956	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.5	1.9	.6
1957	2.7	5.3	8.0	2.5	1.9	.6
1958	1.9	5.5	7.4	2.5	2.2	.3
1959	2.2	4.9	7.1	1.9	1.6	.3
1960	1.8	5.2	7.0	2.0	1.7	.3
1961	2.2	5.0	7.2	2.1	1.8	.3
1962	2.3	5.1	7.4	2.3	2.0	.3
1963	1.1	5.1	6.2	*2.1	*1.8	*.3
1964 2/	1.5	*4.1	*5.6			

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1964
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1950	33.9	30.5	34	0.9	0
1951	34.6	33.2	59	1.5	0
1952	31.6	33.0	84	2.3	0
1953	31.8	31.1	24	.8	0
1954	32.2	30.9	123	3.3	0
1955	25.3	30.8	72	2.2	0
1956	35.7	32.1	103	3.2	0
1957	34.0	34.5	11	.4	0
1958	36.8	34.5	29	1.5	0
1959	34.4	34.5	24	1.1	0
1960	37.9	34.5	4	.2	0
1961	39.8	34.5	7	.3	0
1962	37.4	34.8	59	2.6	0
1963	31.4	35.2	92	8.1	0
1964		35.5			
Total	---	---	725	---	0

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1957--66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

*Preliminary estimates.

to the Congo Republic. Exports of One Sucker were 7 percent below those in October 1962-July 1963. Belgium, accounting for approximately three-fourths of the total, reduced takings 18 percent. Most of the rest was shipped to Congo Republic, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, and Trinidad.

Over half of all dark air-cured exports usually go out in the form of Black Fat, a semiprocessed product intended especially for sale abroad. In the 5 years before the marketing year 1961, these exports ranged between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 million pounds annually, but declined to about 3.8 million in both 1961-62 and 1962-63. In the first 10 months of 1963-64, exports of Black Fat were 10 percent below a year earlier. Nigeria, Ghana, and West Africa--the top 3 outlets--reduced takings 2, 34, and 12 percent, respectively. Less was also shipped to Spanish Africa and the Bahamas, but Cameroun took about a fifth more than a year earlier.

1964-65 Supplies

October 1, 1964, stocks of dark air-cured and sun-cured are estimated at near 66 million pounds--about 4 percent more than last October. The increase is attributable to an estimated gain in carryover of types 35-36; stocks of type 37 are estimated to be down around a fifth to the lowest since the mid-1950's. The September estimate of this year's combined crop is about 22-1/3 million pounds--about 3 million less than in 1963. Acreage of dark air-cured types 35-36 is about 9 percent below last year (allotments for most farms were reduced a tenth), and average yield per acre is indicated to be moderately under 1963's record high; the crop is about 14 percent smaller than in 1963. The 1964 allotments for most farms growing Virginia sun-cured are the same as in 1963, but acreage for harvest is a little below last year's drought-reduced level and may be lowest on record. Indicated average yield per acre, however, is substantially higher than in 1963, and this year's Virginia sun-cured crop is estimated to be up approximately 30 percent.

Total 1964-65 supplies of dark air-cured and sun-cured--October 1 stocks plus this year's crop--are estimated at 88 million pounds, slightly less than for 1963-64. Not much change is indicated in supplies of types 35-36, but those of type 37 are estimated to be down a tenth to the lowest since 1945. October 1, 1965, carryover of the combined types may show relatively little change from the current level.

By February 1, 1965, the Secretary of Agriculture will announce 1965 marketing quotas and acreage allotments for dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco. Shortly thereafter, a referendum will be held in which producers of Virginia sun-cured (type 37) will vote on marketing quotas on their 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. Approval by at least two-thirds of the growers voting is required before marketing quotas can continue in effect. In the last referendum (February 1962), about 98 percent of growers of type 37 who voted approved marketing quotas for their next 3 crops. Producers of dark air-cured (types 35-36) approved marketing quotas for their 1964-66 crops in last February's referendum.

Price Supports and Prices

Government price support will continue for the 1965 crop of dark air-cured, and, provided marketing quotas are approved in the forthcoming referendum, for 1965 Virginia sun-cured. The support level in effect for 1964 dark air-cured and sun-cured is 35.5 cents a pound--1 percent higher than in 1963. The support level for 1965 dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 40.) Should the parity index for the remaining months of this year stay near the level of recent months, the overall support level for 1965 dark air-cured and sun-cured will be about 1 percent higher than the 35.5 cents in effect for the current crop.

Last season, the combined dark air- and sun-cured crop brought an average of 33.2 cents a pound--9 percent below 1962. One Sucker averaged 33.0 cents--a tenth less than the year before. The 1963 crop of Green River averaged 34.0 cents--3 percent below the previous year. The average price for Virginia sun-cured, at 31.4 cents, was about a sixth less than for the 1962 crop and lowest since 1955.

During the 1963 marketing season, growers placed about 5.8 million pounds of One Sucker and 2.5 million pounds of Green River under Government loan. Placements of both types were substantially larger than in each of the previous 6 years, and were equal to 36 percent and 31 percent, respectively, of the respective crops. Loan placements of Virginia sun-cured usually are minor but in the 1963 season amounted to 8 percent of the crop.

Cigar Tobacco, Types 41-62

Domestic Use and Exports

Filler: The 1963-64 disappearance of Pennsylvania filler is estimated at about 54 million pounds--up 2 million from 1962-63 and second highest in many years. The 1963-64 disappearance of Ohio filler is estimated at over 8 million pounds--about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million above 1962-63 and largest since 1954-55. Disappearance of Puerto Rican filler may have totaled 33 million pounds--about 3 million above the average of the previous 2 years, which showed an irregular pattern.

The major part of U. S. cigar filler types is used domestically as filler in U. S. cigar manufacture, but a sizable quantity of the Pennsylvania type is used for the manufacture of scrap chewing tobacco. A significant quantity of the Pennsylvania and small quantities of Ohio and Puerto Rican types are used in manufacturing cigar binder sheet.

Exports of U. S. cigar filler tobacco rose to about 3/4 million pounds in 1963-64--$\frac{1}{2}$ million larger than a year earlier. The principal destinations were Viet Nam and France, with small quantities also going to Canada, Belgium, and Mexico.

Foreign tobacco for cigar filler: During October 1963-June 1964, the use of Cuban tobacco (from stocks brought here before the embargo) was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds farm-sales weight--$5\frac{1}{4}$ million less than in the same period a year

earlier and 30-35 million pounds below the level of usings prior to the embargo. Disappearance of Philippine tobacco during October 1963-June 1964 was about 17½ million pounds (farm-sales weight)--about 1-3/4 million above that of the comparable period of 1962-63.

Entering U. S. consumption channels during October 1963-July 1964 were 11¼ million pounds of Dominican tobacco, 10 million of Colombian, and 4½ million of Brazilian (farm-sales weight). Use of each was sharply higher than in the same period a year earlier. Also entering consumption channels were 2.4 million pounds of Indonesian tobacco, 0.9 million of Paraguayan and 0.8 million of Mexican. Use of these tobaccos also rose significantly above a year earlier. On a farm-sales weight basis, tobacco entering U. S. consumption channels from the above 6 countries totaled approximately 30 million pounds in October 1963-July 1964--12 million more than in the comparable 1962-63 period.

Binder: The disappearance of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51) in 1963-64 is estimated about 6 million pounds--near the 5-year high of 1962-63. Broadleaf is an important constituent of cigar binder sheet, and lesser amounts of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52) also are used for this purpose. Disappearance of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52) at around 4¼ million pounds was up about 1 million from a year earlier, due mainly to a rise in exports. Spain took about ¾ million pounds in contrast with none a year earlier. During October 1963-July 1964, much less went to West Germany and Canary Islands but more to Belgium and Dominican Republic. West Germany and Jamaica took more Broadleaf than a year earlier but little or none went to several other outlets.

The 1963-64 disappearances of Southern Wisconsin (type 54) and Northern Wisconsin (type 55) tobaccos are estimated at about 9½ and 11½ million pounds, respectively; type 54 shows a sizable increase from a year earlier and type 55 a modest increase. The major portion of these types is used in scrap chewing tobacco output, which during October 1963-July 1964 increased 1½ percent above the like period of 1962-63. Exports of Wisconsin tobacco during October 1963-July 1964 were negligible; a year earlier a significant shipment went to East Germany. A sizable quantity of type 55 is used in cigar binder sheet but very little of type 54.

Wrapper: The July 1963-June 1964 disappearance of shade-grown cigar wrapper types exceeded that of any previous year; a sharp rise in the disappearance of Connecticut Valley type 61 wrapper more than offset a drop in disappearance of Georgia-Florida type 62 wrapper. Domestic use of type 61 at 10 million pounds was 0.8 million above 1962-63, and exports at over 4 million were about 1.3 million above a year earlier. West Germany, the leading outlet, took 10 percent more; Canada, next ranking outlet, doubled its takings. There were also sharply increased shipments to United Kingdom, Canary Islands, East Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands. Domestic use of type 62 at 5.4 million pounds was down about 1 million pounds from 1962-63, but exports edged a little higher. West Germany, leading outlet, took more as did Sweden, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Austria, and Switzerland. But sharply less went to East Germany and Canary Islands.

Table 28.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)							
Average:							
1947-49	54.6	101.4	156.0	48.8	47.8	1.0	27.7
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	42.8	42.7	.1	20.5
1958	51.0	103.7	154.7	50.4	50.1	.3	28.0
1959	53.5	104.3	157.8	48.1	48.0	.1	31.5
1960	52.7	109.7	162.4	47.5	47.4	.1	28.0
1961	53.5	114.9	168.4	45.5	45.4	.1	27.0
1962	60.0	122.9	182.9	2/52.0	2/51.7	.3	23.5
1963	50.0	128.0	178.0	2/54.0			21.0
1964 3/	48.1	*127.0	*175.1				
Ohio, Miami Valley (types 42-44)							
Average:							
1947-49	10.2	24.5	34.7	8.7	8.7		26.3
1950	10.5	28.0	38.5	7.3	7.3		18.6
1951	7.3	31.2	38.5	10.0	10.0		24.4
1952	8.8	28.5	37.3	10.0	10.0		25.0
1953	6.6	27.3	33.9	9.8	9.8		18.5
1954	8.0	24.1	32.1	9.2	9.2		22.5
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.6	23.1	27.7	7.2	7.2		22.8
1958	2.5	20.5	23.0	5.9	5.9		24.2
1959	6.9	17.1	24.0	6.5	6.5		27.3
1960	6.6	17.5	24.1	6.5	6.5		28.1
1961	7.7	17.6	25.3	5.1	5.1		28.3
1962	7.5	20.2	27.7	6.6	6.6		28.2
1963	6.8	21.1	27.9	*8.2			27.1
1964 3/	5.9	*19.7	*25.6				
Puerto Rico (type 46)							
Average							
1947-49	26.4	65.0	91.4	34.0	29.8	4.2	24.8
1950	25.5	51.1	76.6	28.8	28.5	.3	28.0
1951	28.1	47.8	75.9	34.1	33.8	.3	30.0
1952	34.3	41.8	76.1	28.9	28.6	.3	32.0
1953	34.1	47.2	81.3	32.1	32.0	.1	30.0
1954	34.0	49.2	83.2	23.9	23.8	.1	30.5
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0	27.4	27.3	.1	27.5
1958	25.6	49.6	75.2	32.8	31.6	1.2	30.0
1959	27.6	42.4	70.0	26.2	25.8	.4	32.2
1960	27.1	43.8	70.9	27.6	27.5	.1	34.2
1961	30.4	43.3	73.7	32.1	32.1	neg.	37.2
1962	35.6	41.6	77.2	28.0	28.0	---	38.0
1963	32.0	49.2	81.2	*33.2			40.0
1964 3/	4/34.0	*48.0	*82.0				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Adjusted to take into account 1962 tobacco still held at the farm level at end of 1962-63 marketing year. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Production quota for crop to be planted late this year.

* Preliminary estimates.

Table 29.--Cigar binder tobacco types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cts.
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)							
Average:							
1947-49	14.4	28.5	42.9	14.7	12.4	2.3	54.7
1950	16.4	27.7	44.1	14.3	13.3	1.0	52.0
1951	14.5	29.8	44.3	14.1	13.2	.9	51.0
1952	14.8	30.2	45.0	14.5	13.8	.7	50.0
1953	14.7	30.5	45.2	13.4	12.7	.7	58.4
1954	13.3	31.8	45.1	11.7	11.5	.2	56.5
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.1	25.5	30.6	8.4	7.7	.7	50.0
1958	3.6	22.2	25.8	5.8	5.6	.2	54.0
1959	4.5	20.0	24.5	4.1	3.9	.2	45.0
1960	3.6	20.4	24.0	4.6	4.3	.3	44.0
1961	3.1	19.4	22.5	3.7	3.6	.1	43.3
1962	2.9	18.8	21.7	6.2	6.0	.2	53.5
1963	3.6	15.5	19.1	*6.0	*5.8	*.2	48.5
1964 2/	3.6	13.1	*16.7				
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)							
Average:							
1947-49	14.8	18.5	33.3	11.9	9.1	2.8	59.2
1950	15.2	25.0	40.2	12.9	11.2	1.7	39.8
1951	11.2	27.3	38.5	11.0	9.1	1.9	42.6
1952	9.6	27.5	37.1	12.9	11.5	1.4	48.9
1953	12.0	24.2	36.2	11.9	10.8	1.1	54.9
1954	11.9	24.3	36.2	12.9	12.2	.7	44.0
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	7.5	6.3	1.2	44.9
1958	1.8	15.9	17.7	3.2	2.6	.6	49.4
1959	3.2	14.5	17.7	4.9	4.2	.7	41.2
1960	3.2	12.8	16.0	4.2	2.4	1.8	42.5
1961	2.4	11.8	14.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	40.6
1962	2.4	11.0	13.4	3.3	2.6	.7	42.5
1963	2.2	10.1	12.3	*4.3	*2.6	*1.7	41.6
1964 2/	2.1	* 8.0	*10.1				
Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)							
Average:							
1947-49	29.2	47.0	76.2	26.6	21.5	5.1	56.9
1950	31.6	52.7	84.3	27.2	24.5	2.7	46.1
1951	25.7	57.1	82.8	25.1	22.3	2.8	47.3
1952	24.4	57.7	82.1	27.4	25.3	2.1	49.6
1953	26.7	54.7	81.4	25.3	23.5	1.8	56.8
1954	25.2	56.1	81.3	24.6	23.7	.9	50.6
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.3	45.7	54.0	15.9	14.0	1.9	48.2
1958	5.4	38.1	43.5	9.0	8.2	.8	52.4
1959	7.7	34.5	42.2	9.0	8.1	.9	42.6
1960	6.8	33.2	40.0	8.8	6.5	2.3	43.3
1961	5.5	31.2	36.7	6.9	5.7	1.2	42.1
1962	5.3	29.8	35.1	9.5	8.6	.9	48.5
1963	5.8	25.6	31.4	*10.3	*8.4	*1.9	45.9
1964 2/	5.7	*21.1	*26.8				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

* Preliminary estimates.

Table 30. --Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
	Southern Wisconsin (type 54)						
Average:							
1947-49	13.4	38.3	51.7	12.7	12.5	0.2	22.5
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.4	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0	10.0		24.3
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	8.6	8.2	.4	31.1
1958	8.8	20.0	28.8	8.0	7.6	.4	34.6
1959	9.2	20.9	30.1	8.0	7.7	.3	29.3
1960	8.6	22.2	30.8	7.5	7.3	.2	28.0
1961	9.0	23.3	32.3	9.0	8.9	.1	28.7
1962	8.7	23.3	32.0	7.7	7.6	.1	29.3
1963	8.3	24.3	32.6	*9.5			30.0
1964 2/	8.4	*23.1	*31.5				
	Northern Wisconsin (type 55)						
Average:							
1947-49	19.6	36.3	55.9	18.5	17.5	1.0	28.8
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	12.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958	13.0	26.6	39.6	14.4	12.1	2.3	35.2
1959	11.6	25.3	36.9	12.4	11.5	.9	37.1
1960	12.3	24.4	36.7	11.3	10.9	.4	30.6
1961	13.4	25.4	38.8	11.0	10.6	.4	29.6
1962	10.9	27.8	38.7	11.1	10.9	.2	29.1
1963	9.7	27.6	37.3	*11.5			31.6
1964 2/	9.9	*25.8	*35.7				
	Total Wisconsin types (54-55)						
Average:							
1947-49	33.0	74.6	107.6	31.2	30.0	1.2	26.2
1950	31.9	80.9	112.8	29.4	29.3	.1	26.2
1951	23.3	93.4	106.7	31.6	31.5	.1	28.6
1952	21.9	75.1	97.0	28.3	26.5	1.8	26.9
1953	20.0	68.7	88.7	26.4	26.1	.3	25.8
1954	22.9	62.3	85.2	25.3	24.6	.7	30.0
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.8	52.6	72.4	25.8	23.3	2.5	32.6
1958	21.8	46.6	68.4	22.4	19.7	2.7	35.0
1959	20.8	46.2	67.0	20.4	19.2	1.2	33.7
1960	20.9	46.6	67.5	18.8	18.2	.6	29.5
1961	22.4	48.7	71.1	20.0	19.5	.5	29.2
1962	19.6	51.1	70.7	18.9	18.6	.3	29.2
1963	18.0	51.9	69.9	*21.0			30.9
1964 2/	18.3	*48.9	*67.2				

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.

*Preliminary estimates.

The Connecticut Valley type 61 tobacco (presumably cuttings) is an important constituent of cigar tobacco sheet.

1964-65 Supplies

Filler: Pennsylvania filler (type 41) acreage is estimated nearly 4 percent below 1963 and lowest in 11 years. As of September 1, the crop was indicated at about 48 million pounds--nearly 2 million less than in 1963 and smallest in 7 years. The crop plus the carryover of about 127 million pounds will provide a total supply of 175 million pounds for 1964-65--3-4 percent less than in the preceding 2 years.

Ohio filler (types 42-44) acreage is estimated to be 2½ percent less than in 1963 and smallest since 1958. The crop is expected to be close to 5.9 million pounds--about 0.9 million below that harvested last year. Carryover, estimated at 19-3/4 million pounds, is below a year earlier and total supply for 1964-65 at about 25½ million pounds may be over 2 million smaller than in each of the previous 2 years.

The Puerto Rican filler (type 46) will be planted in the latter part of the year and harvested mostly in the first part of 1965. The crop harvested in early 1964 was about 32 million pounds--about 3½ million below the comparatively large 1962-63 crop. Stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco on July 1, 1964, totaled 58.7 million pounds--2½ percent below a year earlier. The quota announced by the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico calls for about 35 million pounds to be produced in the coming season.

Foreign cigar tobacco: The July 1, 1964, stocks of foreign-grown cigar tobacco owned by U. S. manufacturers and dealers, compared with those of 1 and 2 years earlier, are shown below:

Country of origin	Farm-sales weight, as of July 1		
	1962	1963	1964
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Colombia	10.3	12.4	20.3
Cuba	42.4	25.7	17.3
Philippines	20.8	19.1	16.7
Dominican Republic	6.0	11.1	15.3
Brazil	2.1	6.1	9.6
Indonesia	1.9	2.4	3.4
Paraguay	1.5	3.7	2.8
Other	4.9	3.3	4.9
Total*	89.8	83.9	90.5

*Based on unrounded data.

The striking decline in stocks of Cuban tobacco and rapid buildup of stocks of Colombian, Dominican, and Brazilian tobaccos are shown in the foregoing data.

During January-July 1964, general imports (total arrivals) of tobacco from Colombia and Dominican Republic were about 18 and 14-3/4 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--between 2 and 3 times those in the same months of 1963. General imports from Brazil at over 8 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were over 50 percent above the like period of 1963. Total arrivals of tobacco from Indonesia and Mexico at 2.4 and 1.4 million pounds were sharply higher than a year earlier. There were also increased shipments on a smaller scale from Argentina and Jamaica; shipments arriving from Paraguay about equaled those of January-July a year earlier. On the other hand, general imports of Philippine tobacco in January-July 1964 at about 11½ million pounds (farm-sales weight) were 2½ million below those in the year-earlier period.

Binder: Acreage of both Connecticut Valley binder types equals last year's. As of September 1, production of Broadleaf was estimated at 3.6 million pounds--about the same as last year's harvestings. Carryover is estimated at near 13 million pounds--a drop of over 2 million from a year earlier--and total supply for 1964-65 at around 16-3/4 million pounds will be the lowest on record. Production of Havana Seed at about 2.1 million pounds would be slightly below a year earlier. With carryover of about 8 million pounds--2 million below a year earlier--total supply of Havana Seed for 1964-65 will be close to 10 million pounds--also a new low.

Tobacco acreages in Southern and Northern Wisconsin are a little higher than in 1963. The Southern Wisconsin crop as of September 1 was estimated at 8.4 million pounds--slightly above last year's production. This crop plus the expected carryover of 23 million pounds would provide a total supply of about 31½ million pounds for 1964-65--the lowest in 4 years. The Northern Wisconsin crop, at about 9.9 million pounds, is up slightly from last year. This plus the estimated carryover of about 25-3/4 million will provide a total supply of about 35-3/4 million pounds for 1964-65. This would be 4 percent below 1963-64 and the smallest supply on record.

Wrapper: Acreage of Connecticut Valley wrapper tobacco is nearly 8 percent above 1963 and one of the largest in 15 years. As of September 1, production was estimated at over 13 million pounds--9 percent above 1963 and a record high. The carryover of Connecticut Valley wrapper is 11½ million pounds--more than 2 million below a year earlier. Total supply for 1964-65 at over 24½ million pounds is at a 5-year low--about 1 million pounds lower than in each of the previous 2 years.

Acreage of Georgia-Florida wrapper is slightly larger than in 1963. As of September 1, the crop was indicated at 7½ million pounds--up 12 percent from last year and about the size of the 1962 harvest. In 1964, under the marketing

Table 31.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
	Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)						
Average:							
1947-49	10.2	11.0	21.0	8.9			268.3
1950	9.1	13.6	22.7	9.7			205.0
1951	8.2	13.0	21.2	8.3			205.0
1952	8.9	12.9	21.8	10.8			210.0
1953	10.3	11.0	21.3	9.9			205.0
1954	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.2			215.0
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958	10.2	13.1	23.3	10.3	6.9	3.4	235.0
1959	10.7	13.0	23.7	8.6	6.1	2.5	210.0
1960	12.0	15.1	27.1	11.4	8.9	2.5	190.0
1961	10.3	15.7	26.0	12.2	8.9	3.3	235.0
1962	11.9	13.8	25.7	12.0	9.2	2.8	250.0
1963	12.0	13.7	25.7	14.2	10.1	4.1	265.0
1964 2/	13.1	11.5	24.6				
	Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)						
Average:							
1947-49	5.2	3.8	9.1	4.3			235.0
1950	6.4	5.9	12.3	5.4			200.0
1951	6.8	6.9	13.7	5.4			180.0
1952	5.8	8.3	14.1	5.8			180.0
1953	4.5	8.3	12.8	6.0			195.0
1954	6.6	6.8	13.4	6.5			195.0
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			190.0
1958	6.3	7.5	13.8	6.5	4.6	1.9	185.0
1959	7.8	7.3	15.1	7.5	6.1	1.4	195.0
1960	9.3	7.6	16.9	6.5	5.5	1.0	200.0
1961	8.8	10.4	19.2	9.2	6.6	2.6	190.0
1962	7.4	10.0	17.4	8.5	6.4	2.1	205.0
1963	6.7	8.9	15.6	7.6	5.3	2.3	205.0
1964 2/	7.5	8.0	15.5				
	Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)						
Average:							
1947-49	15.3	14.8	30.1	13.3	11.2	2.1	257.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	11.3	3.6	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	10.1	3.6	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	12.2	4.4	198.0
1953	14.8	19.3	34.1	15.9	12.2	3.7	202.0
1954	16.4	18.2	34.6	16.6	12.4	4.2	207.0
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.9	18.5	37.4	16.8	11.5	5.3	199.0
1958	16.5	20.6	37.1	16.8	11.5	5.3	216.0
1959	18.5	20.3	38.8	16.1	12.2	3.9	204.0
1960	21.3	22.7	44.0	17.9	14.4	3.5	194.0
1961	19.1	26.1	45.2	21.4	15.5	5.9	214.0
1962	19.3	23.8	43.1	20.5	15.6	4.9	233.0
1963	18.7	22.6	41.3	21.8	15.4	6.4	243.0
	20.6	19.5	40.1				

1/ Year beginning July 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

agreement and order in effect for Georgia-Florida wrapper, producers could harvest 19 leaves per plant--1 more than in 1963. The carryover of Georgia-Florida wrapper at 8 million pounds is almost 1 million below a year earlier. The total supply for 1964-65 at about 15½ million pounds is just under 1962-63 and lowest in 5 years.

1965 Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments

By February 1, 1965, the 1965 marketing quotas and acreage allotments will be announced for (1) Connecticut Valley binder types 51-52, and (2) Ohio filler types 42-44 and binder types 53-55 (principally Wisconsin). Growers of these types voted in referendums in February 1963 in favor of continuing quotas on their 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops.

A marketing quota has never been in effect on Pennsylvania filler type 41. In accordance with the law, a referendum will be held in early 1965 to determine whether growers of type 41 tobacco favor quotas on their 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. At least two-thirds of the growers voting must approve if marketing quotas are to be placed in effect.

For Puerto Rican filler (type 46), the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico has set quotas for several years.

The cigar wrapper types 61-62 are not included in the legislation on tobacco marketing quotas and price supports.

Prices and Price Supports

Prices received for 1963 crops and the overall levels of 1964 price support for cigar tobaccos are shown in table 32. For the kinds of tobacco under Federal marketing quotas and for Puerto Rican tobacco type 46, price support is mandatory by law. The 1964 levels of price support are about 1 percent higher than 1963. If the parity index (measuring changes in prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates) continues near its present level for the rest of this year, the 1965 overall support levels for the eligible kinds of cigar tobacco will be about 1 percent above 1964.

The Tobacco Situation is published in March, June, September, and December.

The next issue is scheduled for release January 2, 1965.

Table 32.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels 1961-64 and season average prices, 1961-63

Types	1961		1962		1963		1964
	Price support level 1/	Season average price	Price support level 1/	Season average price	Price support level 1/	Season average price	Price support level 1/
	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	29.7	34.0	30.0	38.0	30.3	40.0	30.6
Conn. Val. binder, types 51-52	39.6	42.1	40.0	48.5	40.4	45.9	40.8
Conn. Val. Broadleaf, type 51	39.6	43.3	40.2	53.5	41.0	48.5	3/
Conn. Val. Havana Seed, type 52 2/	39.6	40.6	39.6	42.5	39.6	41.6	3/
Filler-binder, types 42-44, 53-55	28.6	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.8	29.5
Ohio filler, types 42-44	23.4	28.3	23.6	28.2	27.0	27.1	3/
So. Wis., type 54	26.5	28.7	26.8	29.3	27.0	30.0	3/
No. Wis., type 55	32.0	29.6	32.3	29.1	32.6	31.6	3/

1/ In 1959 price supports were based on 90 percent of the parity prices and in 1960 were set at 1959 levels; from 1961 on support levels are adjusted to reflect the relative change between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for the 3 most recent calendar years.

2/ Price support for Pennsylvania Havana Seed type 53 for 1961 was 26.5 cents; for 1962 it was 26.8 cents per pound, and 1963, 27.0.

3/ Price supports for individual types not determined.

Table 33.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-63, and remaining under loan August 31, 1964

Crop year	Quantities placed under loan						
	Puerto Rican type 46	Ohio types 42-44	Conn. Valley, type 51	Conn. Valley, type 52	So. Wis., type 54	No. Wis., type 55	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	0.3	2.6	0.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	1/11.5
1951	1.1	.6	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	1/11.0
1952	1.4	No Price Supports 2/					1.4
1953	1.4	2.7	3/	1.8	2.4	1.9	1/10.3
1954	5.1	1.2	.8	3.4	1.3	.9	12.7
1955	2.8	.8	7.8	5.2	.4	3.1	20.1
1956	1.5	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2
1957	2.0	.1	2.5	.4	0	.3	5.3
1958	2.0	0	.3	.1	0	.1	2.5
1959	1.8	0	1.5	.2	.9	3/	4.4
1960	.9	0	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	11.5
1961	.4	0	.8	1.9	1.5	4.5	9.1
1962	.7	.1	.2	1.4	.3	4.4	1/ 7.1
1963	.6	.6	.2	1.3	1.0	3.1	6.8
Total	22.0	9.1	19.2	26.3	17.3	23.1	1/119.9
	Remaining under loan as of August 31, 1964						
1955	0	0	0	0	0	.3	.3
1956	0	0	0	0	0	3/	3/
1957	0	0	0	.1	0	0	.1
1958	0	0	0	3/	0	0	3/
1959	0	0	0	.1	0	0	.1
1960	0	0	0	1.5	.5	1.2	3.2
1961	0	0	0	.6	0	.1	.7
1962	0	0	3/	1.0	.2	2.2	3.4
1963	0	.6	.2	1.1	.6	2.4	4.9
Total	0	.6	.2	4.4	1.3	6.2	12.7

1/ Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, 1953, and 1962 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed (type 53).

2/ Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers.

3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 34.--Tobacco: Acreage and yield per acre in the United States, by types, for specified periods

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Fire-cured: Va. 21	Fire-cured: Ky-Tenn 22-23	Dark air-cured 35-36	Va. sun-cured 37	Cigar: Filler 41	Cigar: Filler 42-44	Cigar: Filler 46	Cigar: Binder 51-52	Cigar: Binder 54-55	Cigar: Wrapper 61-62	Total 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average:														
1947-49	993.5	433.3	48.0	12.0	56.9	29.2	3.2	36.1	6.8	33.5	18.2	22.5	14.8	1,709.6
1950	958.4	408.3	50.0	9.8	43.1	25.5	3.2	37.3	7.8	34.0	18.9	22.1	13.7	1,633.0
1951	1,110.1	456.1	53.0	10.0	39.0	23.0	3.5	34.9	4.9	33.8	15.3	15.8	13.6	1,813.7
1952	1,111.3	463.5	50.0	9.8	37.6	22.9	3.4	23.7	5.7	35.6	15.1	15.1	13.1	1,807.4
1953	1,021.8	419.7	45.0	9.9	38.4	22.3	3.7	25.8	4.7	40.5	14.6	14.3	12.3	1,673.4
1954	1,042.2	420.9	50.0	10.0	42.0	21.8	4.1	29.2	4.6	36.9	14.4	15.0	13.0	1,704.4
1955	990.7	310.6	47.0	9.1	39.1	20.0	4.2	29.5	4.4	35.1	13.4	14.3	12.9	1,530.5
1956	875.3	309.8	43.7	8.5	38.5	19.3	3.1	29.0	3.9	25.5	7.2	11.8	13.3	1,389.0
1957	662.7	306.6	37.0	6.9	24.7	14.5	2.6	29.0	3.6	25.8	4.3	11.6	13.1	1,148.2
1958	639.4	297.1	34.0	6.8	24.3	12.7	1.6	30.0	3.0	23.5	2.9	13.0	12.9	1,101.4
1959	693.3	301.0	40.0	7.6	27.6	13.2	2.1	31.0	3.9	25.6	4.5	13.9	14.0	1,177.6
1960	691.8	295.7	37.5	7.3	25.9	13.0	1.8	31.0	4.3	26.8	3.8	14.6	14.6	1,168.7
1961	698.5	318.9	40.0	7.5	27.9	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.6	27.6	2.9	13.7	13.4	1,202.0
1962	729.8	338.6	41.0	7.6	28.5	13.9	2.2	30.0	4.2	28.5	2.6	12.1	13.2	1,252.6
1963	694.5	338.5	34.5	6.6	27.7	13.8	1.5	27.0	3.9	27.7	2.8	10.7	12.9	1,202.4
1964 2/	625.7	306.2	39.0	7.2	25.4	12.5	1.4	26.0	3.8	3/ 27.7	2.8	11.2	13.7	3/1,103.0
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average:														
1947-49	1,186	1,267	790	1,088	1,128	1,133	942	1,510	1,504	790	1,607	1,467	1,033	1,196
1950	1,312	1,222	800	1,310	1,054	983	1,120	1,500	1,350	750	1,670	1,446	1,130	1,259
1951	1,309	1,355	785	1,340	1,183	1,204	1,145	1,610	1,480	831	1,676	1,473	1,098	1,301
1952	1,229	1,403	805	1,250	1,223	1,314	1,100	1,600	1,550	963	1,620	1,447	1,124	1,267
1953	1,245	1,345	900	930	1,034	1,060	790	1,480	1,400	842	1,833	1,400	1,203	1,251
1954	1,261	1,586	875	1,060	1,229	1,395	900	1,670	1,750	921	1,754	1,530	1,264	1,336
1955	1,497	1,513	670	1,155	1,399	1,391	775	1,550	1,700	855	1,643	1,469	1,213	1,453
1956	1,625	1,635	840	1,260	1,555	1,592	1,030	1,670	1,625	941	1,849	1,712	1,290	1,583
1957	1,471	1,592	1,040	1,245	1,411	1,367	1,030	1,420	1,270	1,035	1,940	1,709	1,442	1,476
1958	1,691	1,567	915	1,385	1,393	1,269	1,170	1,700	835	1,089	1,867	1,682	1,283	1,600
1959	1,559	1,669	780	1,320	1,560	1,466	1,040	1,725	1,770	1,062	1,712	1,436	1,325	1,548
1960	1,808	1,639	925	1,220	1,411	1,403	995	1,700	1,535	1,011	1,802	1,431	1,460	1,686
1961	1,801	1,820	970	1,300	1,552	1,525	1,045	1,725	1,665	1,101	1,881	1,640	1,429	1,740
1962	1,930	1,993	990	1,255	1,566	1,619	1,040	2,000	1,775	1,249	2,026	1,621	1,464	1,876
1963	1,975	2,231	850	940	1,795	1,751	760	1,850	1,740	1,155	2,057	1,680	1,449	1,970
1964 2/	2,055	2,016	1,000	1,350	1,720	1,670	1,050	1,850	1,550	n.a.	2,030	1,636	1,502	1,949

1/ Total includes types 56,24, and 53 in various years prior to 1953. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Assumes type 46 acreage the same as for 1963.
n.a. Not available.

Table 35.--Disposable personal income, consumer expenditures for tobacco products, for specified periods

Year	Disposable personal income	Consumer expenditures for tobacco products				Tobacco product expenditures as percentage of disposable personal income			
		Total	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other 1/	Total	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other 1/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:									
1940-44	113,376	2,353	1,731	323	299	2.08	1.53	0.29	0.26
1945-49	171,998	3,749	2,938	520	291	2.18	1.71	.30	.17
1950	207,655	4,432	3,626	514	292	2.13	1.74	.25	.14
1951	227,481	4,743	3,934	526	283	2.09	1.73	.23	.13
1952	238,714	5,153	4,326	545	282	2.16	1.81	.23	.12
1953	252,474	5,365	4,537	560	268	2.12	1.79	.22	.11
1954	256,885	5,218	4,406	552	260	2.03	1.72	.21	.10
1955	274,448	5,350	4,544	549	257	1.95	1.66	.20	.09
1956	292,942	5,638	4,843	553	242	1.92	1.65	.19	.08
1957	308,791	6,064	5,267	557	240	1.96	1.70	.18	.08
1958	317,924	6,400	5,564	581	255	2.01	1.75	.18	.08
1959	337,145	6,940	6,036	625	279	2.06	1.79	.19	.08
1960	349,889	7,323	6,384	647	292	2.09	1.82	.19	.08
1961	364,684	7,558	6,630	627	301	2.07	1.82	.17	.08
1962	384,558	7,711	6,788	627	296	2.01	1.77	.16	.08
1963	402,472	8,112	7,175	637	300	2.01	1.78	.16	.07
1964	2/431,300	*8,070	*7,000	*740	*330	1.87	1.62	.17	.08

1/ Smoking, chewing, and snuff. 2/ Second quarter seasonally adjusted annual rate. *Preliminary indication.

Basic data, but not the 1964 tobacco expenditure estimates, from United States Department of Commerce.

Table 36.--Federal, State, and local tax revenues from tobacco products for specified periods

Fiscal year	Federal				State	Total Federal and State	Local Governments	Total Federal State and local Governments
	Cigarettes 1/	Cigars 2/	Chewing, smoking, and snuff	Total 3/	All tobacco products			
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Average:								
1940-44	719	19	58	800	127	927		
1945-49	1,099	44	47	1,192	263	1,453		
1950	1,243	42	42	1,328	414	1,742		
1951	1,294	44	41	1,380	430	1,810		
1952	1,474	45	28	1,565	449	2,014		
1953	1,587	46	21	1,655	469	2,124		
1954	1,514	46	20	1,580	464	2,044		
1955	1,504	46	20	1,571	460	2,031	49	2,080
1956	1,549	45	19	1,613	516	2,129	42	2,171
1957	1,611	45	18	1,674	558	2,232	48	2,280
1958	1,668	47	18	1,734	619	2,353	50	2,403
1959	1,738	51	17	1,807	677	2,484	53	2,537
1960	1,864	50	17	1,932	923	2,855	65	2,920
1961	1,924	50	17	1,991	1,001	2,992	76	3,068
1962	1,957	50	17	2,026	1,075	3,101	72	3,173
1963	2,011	50	16	2,079	1,124	3,203	64	3,267
1964 4/	1,977	56	17	2,050	1,180	3,230	5/	5/

1/ Includes large cigarettes. 2/ Includes small cigars and amounts on cigars from Puerto Rico covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico. 3/ Includes cigarette papers and tubes, floor taxes, penalties, etc. 4/ Preliminary--State tax revenues estimated. 5/ Local government collections for fiscal 1964 not yet available.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 37.--Cash receipts from tobacco as percentage of cash receipts from crops and all farm commodities, by States, 1962 and 1963

State	1962			1963 1/		
	Tobacco	Tobacco as: Percentage of crops	Tobacco as: Percentage of all farm commodities	Tobacco	Tobacco as: Percentage of crops	Tobacco as: Percentage of all farm commodities
	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.
N. C.	563	69.6	48.8	547	66.9	47.0
Ky.	247	79.2	39.3	259	78.7	40.0
S. C.	116	41.0	29.4	97	34.2	24.4
Ga.	87	25.1	11.0	86	21.3	10.1
Va.	101	41.3	20.1	80	38.5	16.7
Tenn.	80	30.6	14.8	74	26.7	13.3
Fla.	28	4.3	3.2	25	3.8	2.8
Conn.	20	40.8	14.5	24	43.0	16.3
Md.	24	24.4	8.2	22	22.9	7.5
Pa.	14	6.9	1.8	14	6.9	1.8
Ohio	13	3.1	1.2	12	2.8	1.2
Ind.	7	1.5	.6	9	1.6	.7
Mass.	7	11.8	4.6	9	14.4	5.8
Wis.	7	4.7	.6	6	3.9	.5
Mo.	3	.7	.3	4	.8	.3
W. Va.	2	10.3	2.3	2	10.4	2.3
U. S. 2/	1,321	8.2	3.7	1,269	7.4	3.4

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ U. S. total receipts from tobacco include relatively small receipts for a few States not shown separately.

Table 38.--Tobacco manufacturing corporations: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, for specified periods

Period	Net sales	Net income: Before Federal tax	Net income: After Federal tax	Profit: Per dollar of sales: Before Federal tax	Profit: Per dollar of sales: After Federal tax	Profit: As percentage of stockholders equity (annual basis): Before Federal tax	Profit: As percentage of stockholders equity (annual basis): After Federal tax
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:							
1947-51	3,058	252	141	8.2	4.6	20.4	11.5
1952-56	3,779	351	159	9.3	4.2	22.6	10.2
1957	4,262	459	220	10.8	5.2	26.0	12.5
1958	4,649	521	249	11.2	5.4	28.2	13.5
1959	4,908	551	265	11.2	5.4	27.8	13.4
1960	5,139	577	281	11.2	5.5	27.5	13.4
1961	5,300	630	303	11.9	5.7	28.3	13.6
1962	5,340	634	306	11.9	5.7	27.1	13.1
1963	5,563	675	327	12.1	5.9	27.6	13.4
Quarterly							
1963							
1	1,249	138	66	11.0	5.3	29.1	14.1
2	1,415	170	82	12.0	5.8	29.1	13.[illegible]
3	1,464	185	89	12.6	6.1	29.9	14.[illegible]
4	1,435	182	90	12.7	6.3	29.[illegible]	14.3
1964							
1	1,268	130	67	10.3	5.3	26.[illegible]	10.[illegible]
2	1,492	177	91	11.9	6.1	27.8	14.3

NOTE: Data include non-tobacco enterprises of tobacco manufacturing corporations. Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Reports for Manufacturing Corporations, Federal Trade Commission--Securities and Exchange Commission.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1963 July	1963 August	1964 June	1964 July	1964 August	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	52.4	57.0	Closed	52.2	57.9	102
Burley	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	48.9	Closed	42.2	36.9	Closed	75
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Support price levels 1/		1/			1/		
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	56.6			57.2		101
Burley	Ct. per lb.	58.3			58.9		101
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	51.8			52.3		101
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	39.6			40.0		101
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	39.6			40.0		101
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	35.2			35.5		101
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	35.2			35.5		101
Connecticut Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	40.4			40.8		101
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	29.2			29.5		101
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	30.3			30.6		101
Parity index 2/	1910-14=100	313	312	313	312	313	100
Industrial production index 3/	1957-59=100	126	125	132	133	134	107
Employment	Mil.	70.9	70.6	72.0	72.4	72.1	102
Personal income 4/	Bil. dol.	464.0	466.1	489.3	491.4	493.9	106

Item	Unit	1963 June	1963 July	1964 May	1964 June	1964 July	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Taxable removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	41.6	42.4	41.7	45.2	42.6	100
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	508.7	566.1	730.7	699.0	693.4	122
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.1	5.3	104
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.5	98
Snuff	Mil. lb.	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4	100
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	253.1	295.5	193.4	238.6	281.1	95
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	3,128.3	3,694.4	3,299.8	3,998.8	4,692.3	127
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	33.6	38.6	36.9	42.9	48.2	125
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	31.8	37.4	26.9	32.8	38.3	102
Snuff	Mil. lb.	15.9	18.3	13.1	15.9	18.2	99
Tax-exempt removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.9	118
Exports	Bil.	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	105
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	11.1	11.2	17.6	16.7	18.1	162
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	100
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	*	.1	*	.1	---
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	20.0	23.4	16.1	19.7	23.6	101
Exports	Bil.	11.4	13.4	9.4	11.4	13.6	101
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	71.6	82.8	81.3	98.0	116.0	140
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	167
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.4	.4	.2	.3	.3	75
Wholesale price indexes 5/							
Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter	1957-59=100	109.5			109.5		100
Cigarettes, filter tip	Jan.1959=100	100.0			100.0		100
Cigars	1957-59=100	100.4			100.3		100
Smoking tobacco	1957-59=100	117.1			119.3		102
Plug chewing tobacco	1957-59=100	116.6			123.9		106
Snuff	1957-59=100	109.4			115.0		105
Consumer prices indexes (urban) 6/							
Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter	1957-59=100	115.9			117.8		102
Cigarettes, filter tip	Mar.1959=100	112.1			113.1		101
Cigars	1957-59=100	99.9			101.0		101
Imports of tobacco							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	10.7	11.2	10.4	11.2	11.3	101
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	4.3	5.8	6.0	7.1	5.6	97
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	64.2	75.3	47.9	59.1	70.4	93
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	31.3	37.2	28.7	35.9	41.5	112

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary. Continued -

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1963 June	1963 July	1964 May	1964 June	1964 July	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	35.2	29.6	26.7	37.6	29.6	100
Burley	Mil. lb.	6.7	2.3	4.6	7.5	4.4	191
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.9	1.9	1.0	.9	.6	32
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	250
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	1.7	1.7	.4	1.8	.7	41
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	33
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.4	.3	.4	.2	.4	133
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.5	.6	.8	.9	.4	67
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	*	*	.1	.1	*	---
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	0	*		*	*	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	430.9	29.6	464.2	501.8		116
Burley	Mil. lb.	41.3	43.6	30.6	38.1	42.5	97
Maryland	Mil. lb.	7.7	9.6	7.8	8.7	9.2	96
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.5	117
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	14.0	15.7	12.1	13.9	14.6	93
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	110
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	91
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	4.9	.6	5.4	6.3		129
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.8	.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	162
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	150
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	.7	58
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	4.8	6.0	3.7	5.0	5.7	95

Quarterly data

		1963 Apr.-June	1963 July-Sept.	1964 Apr.-June	1964 July-Sept.	
Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/						
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,564	2,282	2,649	2,378	104
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,520	1,386	1,699	1,570	113
Maryland	Mil. lb.	62	84	70	90	107
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	136	125	139	132	106
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	74	69	77	71	103
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	220	225	226	225	100
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	91	85	82	77	91
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	27	23	26	20	87
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	719	686	1,085	1,068	156
Tobacco sheet 11/						
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.2	80
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	88
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)						
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	303	297	275	260	88
Cigar	Mil. lb.	62	61	58	69	113
Tobacco outlets 12/						
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2:						
Cigarettes						
Production	Bil.	560	551	554	544	99
Taxable removals	Bil.	518	512	512	503	98
Cigar production	Bil.	7.39	7.71	10.54	9.12	118
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	68.8	70.2	80.8	74.4	106
Chewing production						
Scrap	Mil. lb.	32.9	34.2	33.7	35.1	103
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	32.3	31.4	34.2	33.4	106
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	32.8	33.4	32.1	34.0	102
Exports of leaf						
Total	Mil. lb.	645	566	645	533	94
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	546	470	534	436	93

1/ 1963 and 1964 crops respectively. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Unstemmed equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates.
* Less than 50,000 pounds.

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Cigars and cigarillos
Smoking tobacco
Chewing tobacco
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